

Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey
Reconnaissance Survey Final Report
of
Richardson County, Nebraska
prepared for
Nebraska State Historical Society
State Historic Preservation Office

by

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August 1, 1993

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NEHBS) projects are administered by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NESHPO) with the cooperation of the Nebraska State Historical Society. The NEHBS is funded in part with the assistance of a federal grant from the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. However, the contents and opinions expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior strictly prohibit unlawful discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age or handicap. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against in any program, activity or facility operated by a recipient of federal assistance should write to: Director, Equal Opportunity Program, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127. The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences-- permanence of paper for printed Library Materials, (ANSI Z39.48-1984).

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INTRODUCTION

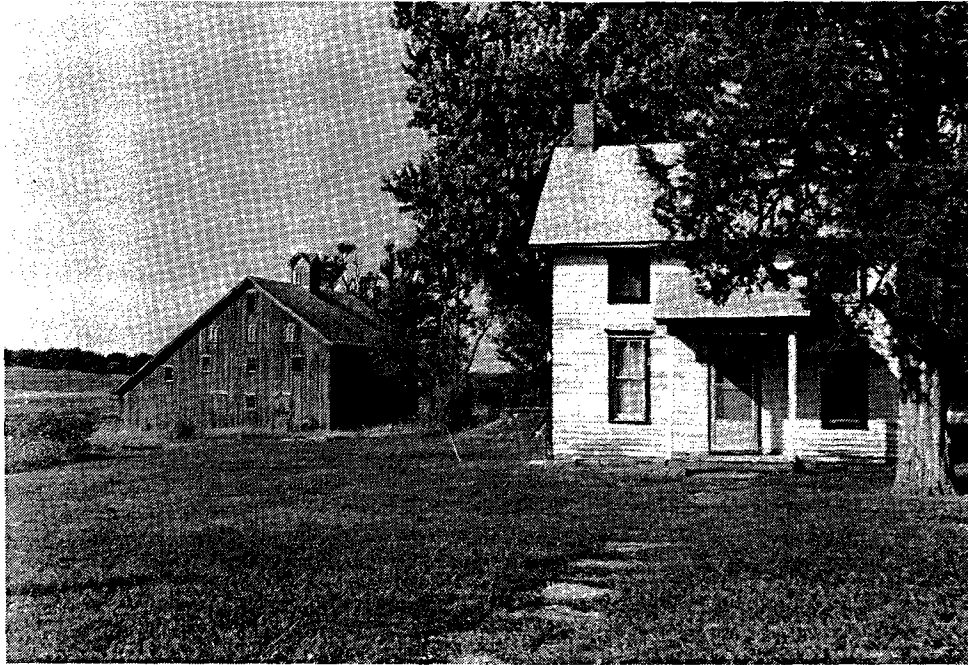


Fig. 1: Circa 1885 house and barn, rural Richardson County, (RH00-227).

Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NEHBS) is an ongoing project of the State Historic Preservation Office. Since its beginnings in 1974 with limited fieldwork by staff and student interns, NEHBS has expanded from a few thousand sites in urban and rural areas to over 47,000 recorded properties. A five year plan initiated in 1986-87 to complete preliminary statewide reconnaissance coverage was completed in 1991/92. Fieldwork has now been conducted in ninety-one of the state's ninety-three counties. The remaining counties of Lancaster and Douglas have been identified for survey largely in cooperation with Certified Local Government programs in Lincoln and Omaha. With statewide coverage of the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey, concentration was placed on priorities to redouble and supplement previous county fieldwork by thorough coverage of rural areas, computerized data entry, and published reports.

Through its documentation of the state's historic and architectural resources, NEHBS provides a basis for historic preservation in Nebraska. Survey data is used to list buildings in the National Register, which in turn may result in recognition and preservation. NEHBS data is also used to determine needs for further documentation and planning for the state's historic places.

Equally important, while contributing to the history of the entire state, the survey also promotes local and regional awareness of significant buildings and sites. County officials, historical societies, planning organizations, and individuals are encouraged to

use the information for community development, tourism, and historic preservation in their own communities. A brief description of Historic Preservation Office programs follows.

National Register

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey, which documents historic buildings and places throughout the state, also identifies those that may qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Established in 1966, the National Register is America's official inventory of sites, buildings, and districts, recognized for their importance to national, state, and local history. It is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. The National Register was developed to recognize historic places and those who contributed to our country's heritage. These properties--whether districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects--are architecturally or historically significant for their associations with important persons or events.

The National Register is designed to include properties of importance in every locality, not just great national landmarks. A general store, a community's park, a main street, or the remains of a prehistoric Indian village may be just as eligible for inclusion in the National Register as Independence Hall or Gettysburg Battlefield.

To qualify for listing, properties must be at least fifty (50) years old and have associations with one or more of the following: historic events, significant individuals, architecture, or future research potential.

Tax Incentive Program

Inclusion in the National Register may enable income-producing properties to qualify for federal tax credits as certified rehabilitation projects. Designed to encourage the reuse and revitalization of historic buildings, neighborhoods, and "main street" districts, the tax incentives have been available since 1976. The program seeks to promote the reuse of historic buildings, including community redevelopment efforts and economic opportunities by retaining the distinctive qualities of buildings or districts.

Review and Compliance

The Historic Buildings Survey is an important source of information for the State Historic Preservation Office and government agencies when complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Commonly referred to as "review and compliance," Section 106 was established to ensure the documentation and protection of buildings and sites which may be affected by any federally funded or licensed project, such as highway construction. NEHBS survey data enables preservation staff and federal agencies to evaluate potentially affected properties and upon evaluation, to seek methods to mitigate the effect of these projects on important resources.

These and other programs are administered in Nebraska by the State Historic Preservation Office. Additional information may be obtained by contacting the office.

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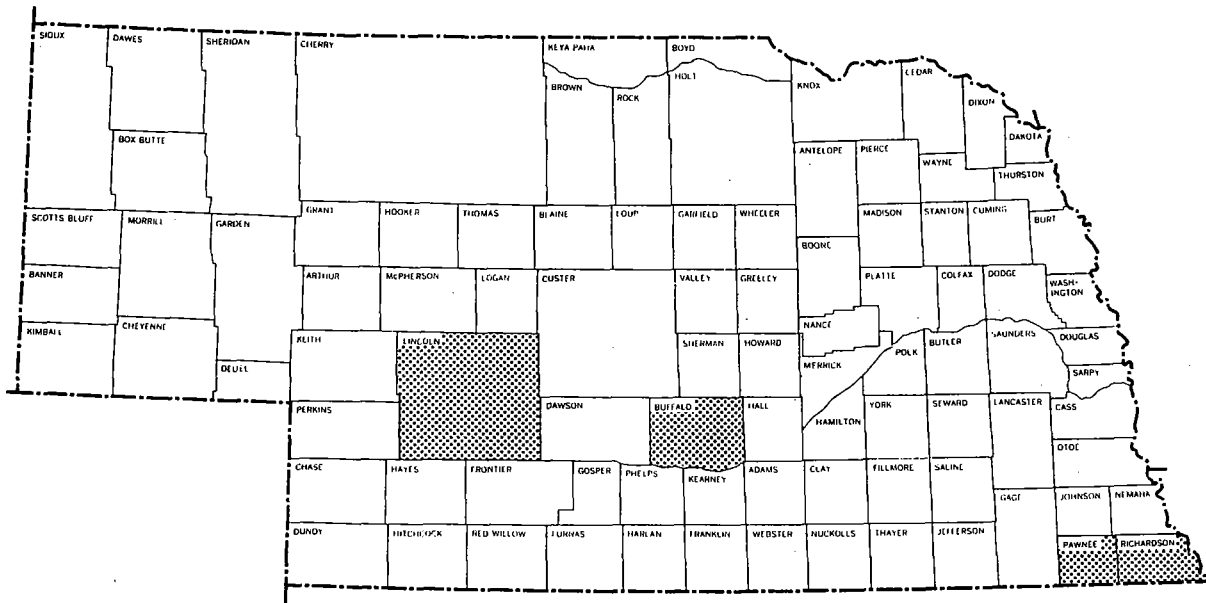


Fig. 2: Central Platte Valley and Southeast Nebraska Survey Area

The architectural research firm of Save America's Heritage was selected by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NESHPO) and engaged in a contractual agreement to conduct the Central Platte Valley and Southeast NEHBS. The survey consisted of the completed preliminary fieldwork in four central and southeast Nebraska counties: Buffalo, Lincoln, Richardson and Pawnee. Initiated in September, 1992, the survey was completed in the summer of 1993. The Central Platte Valley and Southeast NEHBS project represents the start of the NESHPO's plan to supplement previous county random fieldwork with thorough coverage of rural areas, computerized data entry, and published reports.

The primary objective of the survey was to provide a preliminary characterization of the historic material resources extant in the southeast and central Nebraska region. Another primary objective of the survey was the identification of a definitive group of historic properties judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Historic Buildings Survey of Richardson County has accomplished this goal by identifying a total of 271 historic properties considered eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP. In addition to the completion of these primary goals, several of the survey's secondary goals were also satisfied. These include the identification of specific building types or construction methods which either related or were unique to the historic built environment of Nebraska, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement and building technologies.

Historic Integrity

To qualify for NEHBS recordation, a property must retain its historic integrity. Integrity is the unimpaired ability of a property to convey its significance. Evaluating integrity, is sometimes subjective, but is always grounded in the understanding of a building's physical features and how they relate to its significance. For reconnaissance-

level surveys, this generally means that a building must retain its original appearance from the period of significance. To evaluate historic buildings, the National Register has defined seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. These aspects were considered by the survey team in evaluating Richardson County properties for NEHBS recordation. A total of 862 properties in the county retained sufficient integrity for preliminary survey. These 862 properties were added to an existing database of 489 properties previously surveyed by the NESHPO. The following table outlines the numerical results of the Richardson County Historic Buildings Survey. The numbers are summarized according to the NEHBS number prefixes for rural and town locations. 1992-93 totals include resources added to previously surveyed properties as noted during resurvey. Numbers in parentheses indicate totals for properties previously surveyed by the NESHPO.

Numerical Summary of the Richardson County Historic Buildings Survey

Numerical Summary of Richardson County Reconnaissance Survey

| RICHARDSON COUNTY | TOTAL PROPERTIES | CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS | CONTRIBUTING SITES | CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES | CONTRIBUTING OBJECTS |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| RH00: Rural | 433 (94) | 1582 (62) | 42 (1) | 536 (38) | 2 (5) |
| RH01: Barada | 1 (7) | 1 (10) | 0 (0) | 3 (0) | 0 (0) |
| RH02: Dawson | 22 (34) | 27 (34) | 1 (0) | 6 (0) | 0 (0) |
| RH03: Falls City | 249 (161) | 349 (163) | 0 (0) | 1 (0) | 0 (0) |
| RH04: Humboldt | 70 (75) | 95 (73) | 1 (0) | 10 (2) | 0 (0) |
| RH05: Preston | 3 (0) | 6 (0) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) |
| RH06: Rulo | 5 (36) | 6 (35) | 0 (0) | 0 (1) | 1 (0) |
| RH07: Salem | 18 (25) | 23 (25) | 1 (0) | 6 (0) | 0 (0) |
| RH08: Shubert | 27 (22) | 36 (24) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) |
| RH10: Stella | 20 (15) | 25 (15) | 0 (0) | 1 (0) | 0 (0) |
| RH11: Verdon | 14 (20) | 18 (20) | 0 (0) | 4 (0) | 0 (0) |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|--------|----------|-------|
| TOTAL NUMBER SURVEYED | 862 (489) | 2,168 (461) | 45 (1) | 584 (41) | 3 (5) |
| IN FY 1992-1993: | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|----|-----|---|
| TOTAL NEHBS TO DATE : | 1,351 | 2,629 | 46 | 625 | 8 |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|----|-----|---|

Approximated Area of Survey Coverage: 295.4 square miles (189,080 acres)

Numbers in parenthesis indicate previously surveyed properties

1992-93 totals include resources added to previously surveyed properties as noted during resurvey

HISTORIC OVERVIEW OF RICHARDSON COUNTY

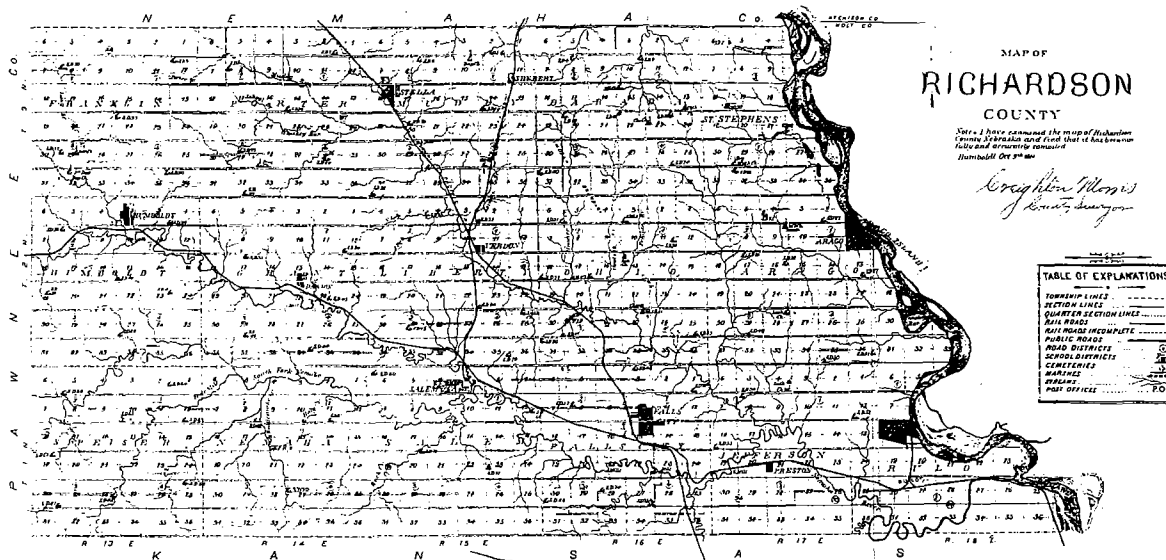


Fig. 3: Richardson County Atlas, 1884-85

Physical Description

Richardson County is located in the southeastern corner of the state of Nebraska. Its shape is that of a rectangle, measuring approximately 18 miles north to south, and almost 25 miles east to west on its northern border and just over 37 miles on its southern border. With the Missouri River forming its eastern boundary, the county has a total land area of 550 square miles. The overall appearance is one of gently rolling land, with elevations ranging from 800 feet near the river to over 1,000 feet in the southwest and northwest.

Three types of topography can be found within the county borders: valley land, bluffs and escarpments, and rolling hills. Valley land is flat land located primarily along the Missouri River, the Big Nemaha River, the South Fork of the Big Nemaha, and Muddy Creek which flow generally from the northwest to the southeast part of the county. This soil is rich, consisting of stream-deposited silt, clay, sand, and gravel. The land along the banks of the Missouri River and on the south side of the Big Nemaha just above the point where it empties into the Missouri is very rugged with steep and irregular slopes. These rugged banks are called bluffs and escarpments. The remainder of the county is composed of rolling hills--hilly land with moderate to steep slopes and rounded crests formed by glaciation.

The primary drainage system is that of the Missouri River and its tributaries. Many short tributaries flow directly into the river in the east. Larger tributaries cut through the county, such as the Big Nemaha River and its tributaries: the South Fork of the Big Nemaha and Muddy Creek. Each of these has numerous tributaries of its own.

The climate in Richardson County, as in the entire state of Nebraska, is characterized by seasonal temperature extremes, conditions that range from subhumid to semiarid, and

highly variable precipitation. The average January temperature for the southeastern portion of the state is 22.6 F, while the average July temperature is 77.7 F. The average annual precipitation for the south east is 30.30 inches (Nebraska Statistical Handbook, 1986-87). In very dry years the precipitation amounts in this area may total as low as 19 inches, while the very wet years may see as much as 47 inches (Nebraska Atlas).

Original Inhabitants

Until the mid-nineteenth century the eastern half of what is today the state of Nebraska was occupied by village dwellers, and the western half by nomadic groups of people. The village dwellers raised corn and other crops, as well as participating in buffalo hunts that required extended periods of time away from their village location. The Otoe were village dwellers who claimed land in eastern Nebraska along the Missouri River from the mouth of the Platte River (north of Otoe County in present day Cass County) to the Big Nemaha River (south of Otoe County in present day Richardson County) and west to the edges of the Blue valley (present day Gage, Saline, and Seward Counties). In 1830 the Otoes ceded to the United States government all land between the Big and Little Nemaha Rivers and ten miles back from the Missouri. In 1833 all land south of the Little Nemaha was ceded.

At about this same time a major treaty was being negotiated with five different tribes in order to provide land for half-breeds. The Treaty of Prairie du Chien in 1830 granted two tracts of land to half-breed Indians, one of which was located in present-day Nebraska. Consisting of 125,000 acres and known as the Half-Breed Tract, it extended along the Nebraska side of the Missouri River from the mouth of the Big Nemaha River at Rulo to the Little Nemaha River at Auburn and ten miles west of the Missouri River.

History and Settlement of Nebraska

From 1541 until the end of the eighteenth century the primary white contact on the plains was with the Spanish, who were seeking a route to the Pacific and, secondarily, trade with the Indians. In 1804 Lewis and Clark explored the region for the United States with much the same goals. Later explorers also crossed the plains in search of other goals: Pike looking the source of the Arkansas River in 1806, and Long looking for the headwaters of the Red River in 1820, for example. Some did, however, find interest in Nebraska itself. Fur traders, many of them French, sought out the resources of the region. Trading posts were established as places where trade goods could be exchanged for buffalo robes, beaver pelts and other furs. The posts, the first of which was built in 1812, were located along the Missouri River, and in the panhandle area. To provide protection for the trade, Fort Atkinson was built in 1821 on the Missouri River north of Council Bluffs.

In succeeding decades the Platte River became a primary transportation route across the continent. First, fur traders in canoes travelled up and down its waters as they extended their range further west. In the 1840s pioneers on foot and in wagons followed its banks into the Rocky Mountains headed for the rich soils of Oregon, religious freedom of Utah, and gold of California. Few stayed within Nebraska's borders, however, because the area was not officially open for settlement. That changed with the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, when Nebraska became a territory.

Settlement began in the eastern part of the state along the Missouri River. Towns were platted almost immediately and farmers took up land in the rural areas. Land was most often purchased from the government or obtained by military bounty land warrants. In the 1860s,

settlement spread out gradually from the banks of the Missouri, often following the streams and rivers of the state, with the greatest population being in the east and south. The passage of the Homestead Act in 1862, which allowed individuals to obtain 160 acres of land free of cost if certain conditions were met, encouraged settlement in the relatively new and sparsely populated state of Nebraska.

Communications were limited to the Pony Express, which operated in the southern part of the state from 1859 to 1861, when the transcontinental telegraph line was established. However, in 1863 Omaha was selected as the eastern terminus of the transcontinental railroad. Nebraska was granted statehood in 1867 and by the end of that year the state was spanned by rail.

At the beginning of the next decade people were moving into the northern portions of the state and following the rail lines into other areas. Much of the state's economy was based on agriculture and the early 1870s were prosperous. However, a series of bad years involving low rainfall and hordes of grasshoppers, added to the economic decline begun with the nation-wide Panic of 1873.

The year 1880 heralded a new decade—one that was to be the greatest settlement era for the great plains. Weather was almost perfect for crops, the railroads promised secure futures for many towns, and population boomed in both urban and rural areas. Cities began improving their environs and rural settlement spread throughout the state, including the previously unsettled portions in the west and central areas.

The year 1890 may have been a harbinger of things to come. The state averaged only 17 inches of rain for the year, with even lower amounts in 1893 and 1894. The drought was accompanied by general economic decline and a national panic in 1893. During this period thousands of people—both farm and city dwellers—left the state. By 1896 normal rainfall returned and economic recovery began. Manufacturing was also encouraged by improved transportation that resulted in lower freight rates on fuel.

The first two decades of the twentieth century were ones of prosperity. Favorable conditions for agriculture persisted and towns benefitted from the farmers' economic good fortunes. This period was one of maturation for the plains towns. If a town's economic base had been unstable, and substantially weakened by the recession of the 1890s, it often faded from the landscape in the early 1900s. If it survived the 1890s, however, it began to mature in this era, often expanding, and adding city improvements. In fact, virtually all of the state's population increase in this era was recorded in the cities (Olson, 249). The Kincaid Act of 1904 attempted to increase population in the dry, western parts of the state by providing increased amounts of land (640 acres) available for homesteading. This proved to be too little for most areas and did not substantially increase the population of the dry regions.

World War I caused an increased demand for food production. Nebraska farmers, already experiencing higher prices than ever before, expanded both their acreage and production to accommodate the war effort. However, land prices began to rise after the war and bank lending increased. Mortgage debt skyrocketed and when war-time food prices were not maintained, Nebraska agriculture went into a tailspin. Despite the overall prosperity of the 1920s for the nation, agricultural areas were depressed, and since Nebraska's economy was based almost wholly on agriculture the state effectively suffered for two decades under a major economic depression. The drought conditions of the 1930s only added to the already

depressed farm economy and in many cases was the final blow that forced people off the land, resulting in significant population declines in the state.

In the 1940s war once again resulted in unprecedented prosperity for Nebraska farmers and city dwellers as well. This war-generated prosperity continued well into the next decade. Some decline was experienced in the 1960s, particularly by small towns who were by-passed by the new Interstate Highway System. Small towns also suffered in the 60s and 70s as railroads curtailed their services and some lines were completely abandoned. The farm crisis of the 1980s brought corporate farming into the fore-front and resulted in a fight to save the family farm from both the corporations and the economy.

Richardson County History

The establishment of the Half-Breed Tract along the Missouri River by the Treaty of Prairie du Chien in 1830 was one of the first dealings outsiders had with the land that comprises present-day Richardson County. Few people actually entered the county during this period because it was not officially open for settlement. However, fur traders along the Missouri River, many of them French, did make contact in the 1840s, mainly dealing with the Native Americans in the area.

When Nebraska was established as a territory and opened for settlement in 1854, Richardson County was one of the original counties defined by the legislature. That county encompassed the present-day boundaries plus all or part of Pawnee, Nemaha, Johnson, and Gage counties. The town of Archer located about three miles northeast of present-day Falls City was named the county seat. Settlement was rapid in the remaining years of the decade, with a second town, Salem, founded in 1855. This was followed by the establishment of Rulo in 1856 within the boundaries of the Half-breed Tract and Nemaha Falls shortly after. Lanesville was established by James Lane as the last community on the Lane Trail, a travel-way operated by free soilers through Iowa and Nebraska into Kansas. During mid-century many port towns sprang up along the Missouri River, including Arago, St. Stephens, and Yancton. In 1857 Falls City was platted, and people began moving to the town from Archer, Nemaha Falls, and Lanesville.

During its first decade, Richardson County followed a typical pattern of governmental activity. In 1856 the first county elections were held. Soon after, a special election was called in order to relocate the county seat. The result was that Salem served in this capacity from 1857 to 1860.

The next decade started with a new county seat, located at Falls City. Three years later the county's first courthouse was erected. The period following was one emphasizing transportation. While a rail line had been completed to St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1859 allowing travelers closer access by land to the southeast portion of Nebraska, there was no reliable overland transportation within the county. So for most of the decade the only businesses involving the movement of people and goods were the numerous river ferries that operated along the Missouri. This changed in 1869 when the Burlington and Southwestern Railroad laid 10 miles of track west of Rulo. Two years later the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad (later the Burlington) built through the county, connecting Falls City with the state capital in Lincoln. It passed through the town of Humboldt, founded two years earlier, and contributed to the creation of a new community along its route: Dawson, founded in 1872.



Fig. 4: Former Richardson County Courthouse, Falls City.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

By 1873 a new courthouse was needed, so the county built its second one in Falls City. Within the decade farmers were faced with grasshoppers and lower than average rainfall, while Arago and vicinity fought a diphtheria epidemic. Nevertheless, the county gained over 4,000 new residents by 1880.

The early years of the 1880s were also ones of growth. The Missouri Pacific Railroad built through the county, connecting Omaha and Kansas City. Along its route the towns of Preston, Stella, Verdon, and Shubert were established. Adding to the rapidly improving transportation network was a single track railroad bridge built over the Missouri at Rulo in 1887.

During the 1890s, the economic decline did not seem as apparent in Richardson County as in other places. The county population continued to gain, with nearly as many people added as in the more prosperous eighties. In 1895 Sacred Heart Academy opened in Falls City and several towns added public services, such as waterworks, electric lights, and telephones.

Towns that had not acquired public services in the nineties did so in the first and second decades of the twentieth century. Toward the end of the first ten year period Falls City was designated a division point on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. During this time a change in agriculture also took place. Commercial apple orchards become popular in the county, especially in the area near the Missouri River. Despite the positive changes, the county lost almost 2,000 people during the decade.

A major flood on the Missouri River in mid-decade precipitated several actions. The damage was so severe in Rulo that a protective wall was built for the town. In 1908 Drainage District 1 was begun. This project, which took five years to complete, included the construction of 65 miles of ditches. These became new channels for the Big Nemaha River and its tributaries and served to substantially curtail flooding in the area.



Fig 5: Main Street View of German Day, Falls City, c.1917.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

Population growth resumed in the teens and twenties, with the 1930 figures showing a county population slightly larger than it had been in 1900. The twenty year period witnessed several unusual events. In 1917 Bratton-Union became the first consolidated high school in the state of Nebraska. Two years later the county's second courthouse burned with its replacement taking six years to be completed. In 1922 Missouri Pacific railroad workers centered in Falls City went on strike, causing much tension in the community.

The 1930s was also a decade of memorable events in Richardson County. Much river control and navigational work was done throughout the period. The Works Progress Administration cut native stone and built Pritchard Auditorium and Jug Brown stadium, both in Falls City, as well as the Rulo auditorium. Another program sponsored by the federal government during the hard times of the Depression, the Public Works Administration, helped to fund the construction of a highway bridge over the Missouri River at Rulo. Opened in 1939, it also marked the last run of river ferries in the county. In that same year oil was struck in what was to become the Falls City oil field, located southeast of the town.



Fig. 6: Pawnee Royalty No. 1 Oil Well, west of Falls City.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

Not all of the memorable events were good ones, however. In 1933 the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad (the old Atchison and Nebraska) abandoned its line from Atchison to Rulo. The following year a drought resulted in local apple trees exhausting soil moisture to a depth of 35 feet. Many of the trees did not leaf the next spring, leaving the apple orchard operators without a crop. By the end of the decade the county had lost over 600 people--not a desirable situation, but a loss that was much less than many Nebraska counties experienced over the same time period.

Population loss, however, did occur in following decades. During the forties over 2,300 people left Richardson County while almost 3,000 departed in the fifties. The loss slowed then, but the decline continued to the present. Several events contributed to this decline. In 1940 an early frost killed most of the apple trees that had survived the drought of the thirties. Two years later the Burlington Railroad removed the track between Shubert and Salem. During the fifties the Missouri Pacific closed its shops and by 1960 all passenger trains had been removed. In 1950 a massive flood on the Missouri River severely damaged many of the communities along the river and its tributaries. And lastly, by the mid-sixties many of the rural school districts closed their schools.

There are other factors, however, that may have helped to slow the decline in population. In the mid-forties permanent airports were established at both Humboldt and Falls City, with the later enlarged five years later. In 1956 Cornhusker Council of the Boy Scouts of America purchased land for a scout camp near Humboldt, which they enlarged in 1966. At about the same time the state of Nebraska was acquiring land for a new state park. Indian Cave State Park, was opened, at first with limited and primitive facilities. Slowly it was expanded to become a major attraction in the southeast portion of the state. Lastly, the coal boom of the 1970s in Wyoming had a positive impact on the county: a new railroad bridge was built at Rulo in 1977 to handle the increased loads that resulted from the very large coal trains arriving from the west.

Richardson County Towns

Barada has its origins in the Half-Breed Tract, when Antoine Barada received 320 acres of land in 1856. Eventually this land became the townsite, with the town named for Barada. A post office was established in 1877 and in the census taken three years later, a population of 70 was recorded. Over the next two decades the town grew to its peak population of 147. The years following the turn of the century reflected this growth, with telephone service installed around 1900, the Barada Canning Company established west of the school in 1905 and an electric light system installed shortly before 1920. The canning company, however, closed in 1920. The discovery of oil south of town in 1941 raised hopes of a boom, but the field produced little. The town continued to decline, and the post office closed in 1966. By 1990, the population stood at only 24.

In the 1850s a group of Irish settlers took up land in west central Richardson County. They were soon followed by Pennsylvania Germans. A man named Joshua Dawson built a grist mill on the bank of the Big Nemaha in 1867. His building was soon joined by a blacksmith shop and a post office which was called Dawson in his honor. Eventually the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad built into this portion of the county. It by-passed the small community of Dawson and built a construction camp to the north, called Noraville. Businesses relocated to the new town in 1872 which was soon named **Dawson**. By 1878 a school had been constructed and the town was beginning to grow. Disaster struck in 1890, however, when much of business district was destroyed by fire.



Fig. 7: School Picnic, Dawson Public School, c.1915
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

The town rebuilt and by 1920 claimed almost twenty businesses, a telephone system, a private school, St. Mary's, begun in 1913, and a population of 351. Dawson added a water system five years later and in 1929 began purchasing electricity from Humboldt. Although the town's peak population of 394 was reached in 1940, St. Mary's was closed in 1942. Dawson apparently experienced a resurgence following World War II, when a new library was built and St. Mary's reopened, operating for another fourteen years. The town declined in the later decades of the twentieth century, perhaps due to the fact that it is located between the county's two largest communities, Humboldt and Falls City. A 1990 population of 157 was recorded by the census.

A waterfall on the Big Nemaha River was an attraction that drew settlers in the mid-1850s. A town called Lanesville was founded there as the last stop on the Lane Trail, a route used by free-soilers to move through Iowa and into Kansas. The second community was named Nemaha Falls, for obvious reasons. **Falls City** was platted in 1857 on higher, and therefore safer, ground north of the falls. Archer residents began moving there in 1857 and flooding in 1858 convinced Lanesville and Nemaha Falls residents to relocate also. In 1860 Falls City was named county seat and a courthouse was constructed three years later. In 1871 the Atchison Nebraska Railroad arrived, followed ten years later by the Missouri Pacific. City water, lights, and telephone service were all installed in the late nineteenth century in Falls City. The educational options were expanded when a Catholic school, Sacred Heart Academy, opened in 1895.

The twentieth century began with a spate of manufacturing firms selecting Falls City for their operations. These included a roller mill, vinegar plant, hatchery, glove factory, cereal company, stock-powder operation, and an engineering firm. In addition, in 1909 the city became the Missouri Pacific's choice for a division point, resulting in the construction of railroad shops. Beyond the economic sphere, other improvements were taking place. A library was built in 1902, the Lutheran Hospital opened in 1918, and a new courthouse was constructed in 1925. The later was a result of one of many severe fires that occurred in the town between 1917 and 1932. A second courthouse had been erected in 1873,

but it succumbed to fire in 1919. By 1920 Falls City was a successful regional manufacturing center with a population of 4,930.



Fig. 8: Courthouse Square Business District, Falls City, c.1920
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

The next three decades were also successful, despite an economic depression. During the 1930s the WPA built Prichard Auditorium as well as the high school stadium. In 1940, a new water system was laid for the town. In 1950 Falls City recorded its largest population--6,203 people. Soon after, however, the Missouri Pacific closed its shops. By the late 1960s the town still retained seventeen manufacturing firms and managed to build a new hospital. Nevertheless, by 1990 the population had declined to 4,769--over 150 people less than its 1920 total.

A post office and school were established in the far western reaches of Richardson County in 1861 and 1867, respectively. In 1868 the town of **Humboldt** was platted. When the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad planned their route through the western part of the county in 1871, they included Humboldt on their line. Grain elevators soon appeared for farmers were anxious to have a convenient point from which to ship their grain. The decade of the 1880s brought educational benefits to the town. In 1884, the Bruun Library was built with a new brick school erected the following year. A water system was installed in 1895, the same year in which the Humboldt irrigation dam was built. Three years later the growing town began purchasing electricity from Falls City.

During the twentieth century many civic improvements appeared in Humboldt. An addition was built on the school in 1913, with an additional school building needed by 1930. The 1920 population of 1,277 ranked Humboldt as the county's second largest town. The peak population was reached in 1930--1,433 people. A permanent airport was established at Humboldt in the mid 1940s. A maternity hospital was built in 1949 and a new community hospital in 1967. Two years later a nursing home was constructed. Despite declines in the second half of the twentieth century, Humboldt has retained its second place ranking in the county with a 1990 population of 1,003.

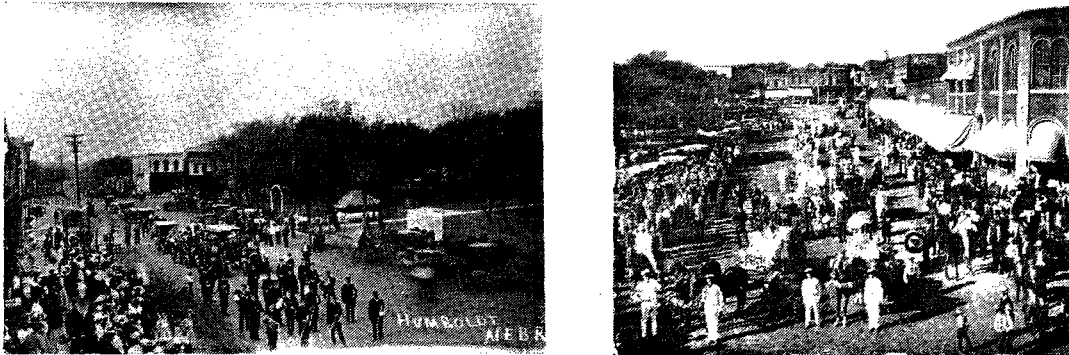


Fig. 9: Historic Views of Humboldt Public Square Business District.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

Preston was established in the southeast part of Richardson County in 1881 with many German residents. Some of the earliest buildings to be constructed were the bank, opera house, school, and several stores. The town reached its peak population of 150 in 1890. A tornado struck the town in 1896 and destroyed the school, which was immediately rebuilt. Disaster struck again shortly after the turn of the century when the business district suffered a damaging fire (1903). Public services were introduced during this time period, such as telephone service which was installed in 1904. By 1920 the population had declined slightly to 113. However, several school districts consolidated with Preston during the 1920s, resulting in a 3-year high school. The last years of the twentieth century were not favorable for the town. Preston is located only a few miles from Falls City and only a few miles further from Rulo, which, while not a large town, is larger than Preston and has the benefit of having a bridge over the Missouri River. Perhaps most importantly, Preston is located off of the major highway that runs between Falls City and Rulo. By 1990 the town's population stood at 40 and by 1992, no businesses were left in operation.

Founded in 1856 within the Half-Breed Tract and located along the river, **Rulo** was named for Charles Rouleau and was situated on land owned by Rouleau's wife. By 1860 a school had been built in the town and in 1869 the Burlington and Southwestern Railroad laid track to the west of the town. The Atchison and Nebraska Railroad built their line in 1871 near, but not through, Rulo, so a depot was located two miles south of the community. Within ten years the demand was great enough that a spur was built into Rulo. With the presence of the railroads, the town grew and a new school was needed by 1885. Two years later the town was given a major boost when a railroad bridge was built over the Missouri at Rulo.

The turn of the century brought Rulo to its peak population--877 people. Services, such as telephones and electricity were installed in 1903. Fires destroyed at least two buildings each in 1904 and 1905. By 1920 the population of Rulo had declined somewhat, to 744. But improvements continued: streets were paved in 1926, for example. Unfortunately the fires continued also, with large fires that consumed more than one building occurring in 1926, 1931, and 1932. Bad luck continued to plague the town. In 1933 the rail line south of town was abandoned and the following year the Bank of Rulo closed. The WPA brought some relief from the depression when it built the auditorium and in 1939 a highway bridge was constructed over the Missouri River. Despite traffic drawn by the presence of the highway

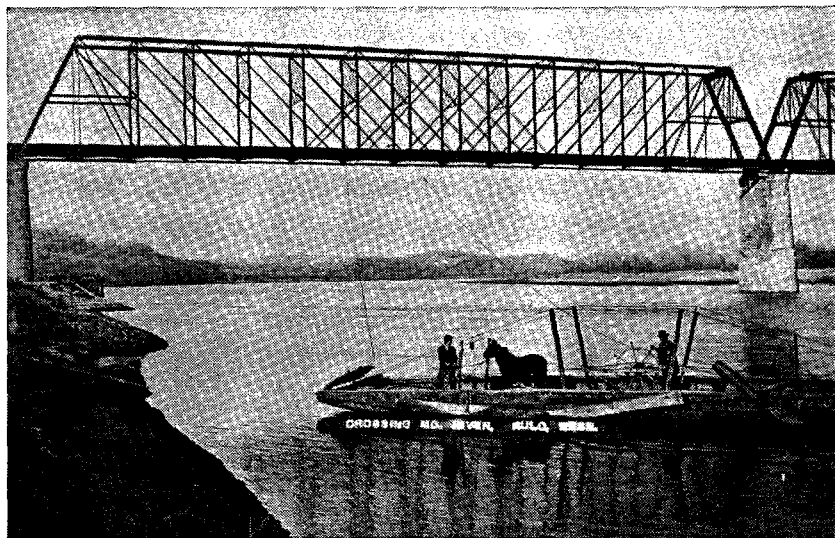


Fig. 10: Crossing the Missouri River, Rulo, Richardson County
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

bridge, Rulo continued to decline. In 1951 the high school. A new railroad bridge was built in 1977, but that did little to bolster the sagging economy. By 1990 the census for Rulo recorded only 191 people.

The town of **Salem** was laid out in 1855 in the south central portion of Richardson County. Buildings began to spring up and the following year a school was built. In 1857, Salem succeeded in winning the county seat designation away from Archer. The same year the Salem Collegiate Institute was established. The year 1860 recorded Salem's peak population of 694. The decline from that point forward was likely due to the fact that in 1860 Salem lost its county seat status to Falls City.



Fig. 11: "First Hotel in Salem, Nebraska"
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

Salem had been in existence for over fifteen years before it was connected to the outside world by rail. In 1871 the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad built its line a half mile north of town. Despite the loss of the county seat Salem pushed forward with the water-powered Salem City Mills opening in 1878 and a new brick school constructed in 1888. After the turn of the century many public services were provided, such as telephones that were first installed in 1905. A large part of the town was destroyed in 1910 when a fire demolished forty buildings in Salem. By 1920 the town's population of 373 was slightly over half what it had been in 1860. Salem continued to work for its declining population, building a new school in 1924. But the economy would not cooperate. In 1942 the railroad began removing the tracks between Salem and Shubert and near the end of the decade the high school closed. Located only seven miles from Falls City, and not being situated on either of the two federal highways that run through Richardson County also contributed to Salem's decline. The town's 1990 population stood at 160.

In 1883 Henry Shubert filed a plat for a town along the track of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad in northeastern Richardson County. The town, named **Shubert** was soon purchased by the Lincoln Land Company, including all the village lots already platted. Before Shubert was barely six years old it suffered a major fire. But the citizens rebuilt and by the turn of the century the new buildings included an opera house (built in 1893) and a new brick school (1898). Telephone service came with the new century, but so did a second fire. In 1903, fire again destroyed portions of the town. During the second rebuilding process electricity was added (1910) and later a water system (1926). The later was too late to save the school, which was destroyed by fire in 1924 but rebuilt the same year). Shubert grew only slightly between 1920 and 1940, but it was enough for the 1940 population of 404 to rank as its highest. The next several decades were not promising ones for the town. In 1942 the railroad tracks were removed between Salem and Shubert. In 1966 consolidation forced the closure of Shubert's school. And finally, in 1982 all railroad services ended to the town. Shubert did add a new sewer system in 1970 and in 1985 there were still twelve businesses in operation in the community. The 1990 census indicated a population of 237 people.

The town of **Stella** was laid out by the Missouri Pacific Railroad when it built its line through the north central part of the county in 1881. By the end of 1882 there were twenty-five businesses in operation, with a school following soon after. Stella was quite prosperous in its first two decades, aided in part by some coal mining that took place on a limited basis nearby. The prosperity included the construction of a water works in 1887, a new school in 1889, an opera house in 1898, and telephones in 1899. The good times were not without their drawbacks however. On four occasions within fifteen years (1888, 1891, 1898, and 1903) fire ravaged all or part of the business district of Stella. Fires notwithstanding, Stella recorded its largest population--498 people--in 1900. The new century saw electricity provided to the town and a new school constructed. Population declined only slightly, with the 1920 census showing 449 inhabitants. In the 1930's improvements were made including a new school gym and a new water system courtesy of the WPA. In the 1960s, Southeast Nebraska High School for consolidated districts was built. By the 1980s only seven businesses were still in operation. Stella's 1990 population was 248.

Like the town of Stella, **Verdon** was established along the route of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. From its beginnings in 1882, it gained many residents from the by-passed town of Cottage Grove. The following year the Burlington built a line through Verdon and the town became a railroad junction point. Soon a school was erected and by 1886 nineteen businesses were in operation. An opera house added to the town's attractions in 1904, but

three years later a fire destroyed most of the east side of Main Street. A similar fire occurred just five years later, in 1912. Despite two fires in its business district Verdon reached its peak population of 406 residents in 1910. By 1920, it had dropped to 347 and continued to decline throughout the century. The Burlington tracks were removed in 1942. The high school closed in 1959 and the elementary school in 1977. A population of 242 was recorded in the 1990 census.

Towns No Longer In Existence (with approximate dates and locations)

Arago: river town, moved 5 miles west of original site to avoid floods; 1850s - c. 1920s

Archer: first county seat; 1850s-1860s

Cottage Grove: 2 miles northwest of Verdon; declined when RR built through Verdon in 1882

Fargo: located on old site of Arago; to c. 1920

Franklin: river town; 1850s

Saint Stephens: river town; 1850s

Yancton: river town; mid 1850s to mid 1860s

Rural Communities

While the word "community" often evokes images only of towns and cities, rural areas can also be considered communities. Regions develop in rural areas with their own particular characteristics and often with an isolated church, store, or meeting hall as a focal point. The following are the rural communities identified in Richardson County, although many more may have existed.

Dry Branch Community was centered around St. John's Reformed Church, established in 1884.

Four Mile Valley was an area in Speiser Township distinctive for its Swiss and German population.

Pine Ridge Community focussed on school district 11 which operated from 1876 until 1981.

Silver Creek drew its character from a church, school and cemetery established by Dunkards in section 27 of Ohio township.

Population Characteristics

The decennial federal censuses of the population of the United States show Richardson County to be a relatively typical plains county whose economy is based primarily on agriculture (see table, p. 18). The population grew very rapidly in the initial settlement period of the 1860s and continued to grow during the less productive years of the 1870s. The agriculturally favorable 1880s also produced growth, although to a lesser degree, and so did the 1890s--a period of economic depression. In fact the county recorded its second largest population at the end of the decade, in 1900. The population declined significantly in the first ten years of the twentieth century and then showed smaller increases in the

following two decades, reaching its peak in 1930. Declines occurred every subsequent decennial year, with the 1990 population just slightly larger than that recorded in 1870.

Richardson County is also typical of the majority of Nebraska counties in its ethnic settlement. The 1870 federal census indicated that the largest number of foreign born persons in Richardson County had been born in Germany, as was true for much of Nebraska. In 1870 and 1890 they accounted for over seven percent of the total population in Richardson County, and about six percent in 1880. The percent dropped to five and one half in 1900, with other ethnic groups, such as the English, Irish, Swiss, and Czechs accounting for no more than one and one half percent each. As the twentieth century continued the numbers of foreign born steadily declined. While the Germans were fairly widespread, some areas were still identified with certain ethnic groups. In Richardson County, the Germans were particularly strong near Preston. While small in number, a French settlement existed near Barada. The Swiss settled in Nemaha and Speiser townships. A small group of Welsh, along with Germans and Irish, lived in the north in East Muddy Precinct.

Richardson County Population

| | | | |
|------|--------|------|--------|
| 1860 | 2,835 | 1930 | 19,826 |
| 1870 | 9,780 | 1940 | 19,178 |
| 1880 | 15,031 | 1950 | 16,886 |
| 1890 | 17,574 | 1960 | 13,903 |
| 1900 | 19,614 | 1970 | 12,277 |
| 1910 | 17,448 | 1980 | 11,315 |
| 1920 | 18,968 | 1990 | 9,937 |

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GENERAL SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

Introduction

The primary objective of the Richardson County Historic Buildings Survey was to provide a preliminary characterization of the historic resources extant within the county. In addition to this, several other objectives were identified in the Research Design which utilize the data collected by the survey and validate the need for its performance. First among these was the contribution of information to the contextual setting of Nebraska's historic architecture. The Richardson County Historic Buildings Survey has generated information which contributes to a statewide knowledge and establishes a basis for future survey and evaluation.

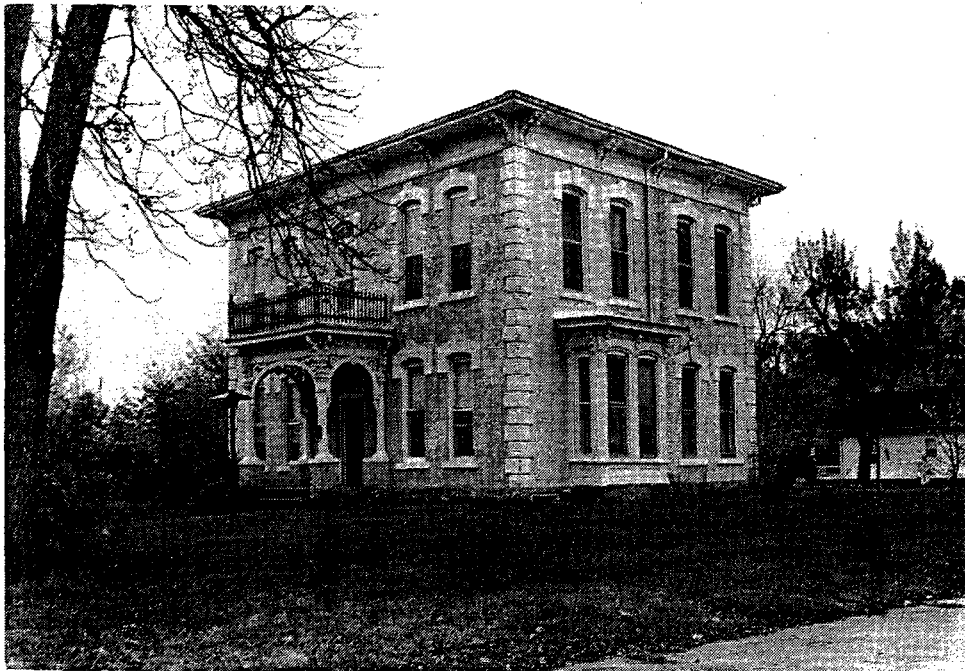


Fig. 12: Birkhauser-Broadstone House, Falls City, (RH03-147).

The second objective of the Richardson County survey was to identify properties eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Additional objectives of the survey included: the identification of specific properties or geographic areas which, in the event of an intensive survey, would contribute useful information to the context of Nebraska's historic architecture; the identification of specific property types; the identification of construction methods which relate to, or are unique to those already recorded in the NEHBS database, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement, building technologies and architectural image.

In addition to these conceptual objectives, the Richardson County survey was undertaken to fulfill several quantitative goals as stated in the Research Design.

- A. The recording of an estimated 1,025 properties in Richardson County at the completion of the survey.
- B. The coverage of approximately 256,000 acres (400 square miles) in the County. In addition, each street of the ten extant Richardson County communities would be surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods.
- C. Identification of at least 200 properties worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.
- D. Identification of at least two possible Historic District or Multiple Property nominations eligible for National Register listing.
- E. Evaluating by the following hierarchy those properties which are eligible (E) or potentially eligible (P) for listing in the National Register, and those properties which contribute (C) to the database of extant material resources in the county.

A post-survey evaluation of these goals reveals that the Richardson County Historic Buildings Survey was successful in satisfying its preliminary objectives. The satisfaction of these goals can be expressed in two quantifiable terms: numerical and geographic. Each street of the ten communities and nearly every rural road was surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods.

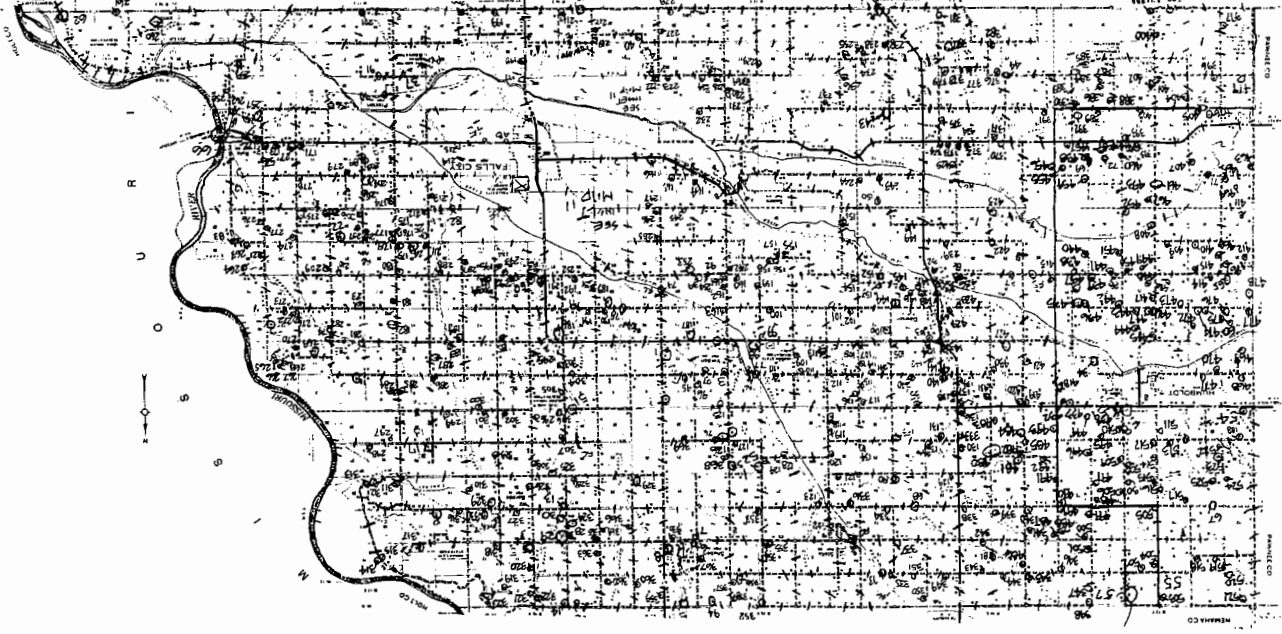
The exceptionally large number of properties recorded during the survey exceeded the preliminary estimates stated in the Research Design: 2,800 contributing buildings, structures, objects and sites were documented on 862 individual properties. The survey canvassed approximately 295.4 square miles (189,080 acres) and identified 271 properties eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These numbers are testimony to the favorable levels of historic integrity retained by most of the Richardson County communities. Alterations were present in some cases, but the overall integrity of the historic built environment in the towns was impressive. The large volume of properties recorded can also be attributed to the comprehensive nature of the project.

Historic Context Properties

| | | |
|-----------|---|----|
| 02.00. | Religion: Religious/Ceremonial | 28 |
| 02.01.01. | Religion: Roman Catholic Church in Nebraska | 9 |
| 02.03.01. | Religion: Lutheran Church in Nebraska | 3 |
| 02.04.01. | Religion: Presbyterian Church in America, in Nebraska | 1 |
| 02.05.01. | Religion: Congregational Churches in Nebraska | 1 |
| 02.05.02. | Religion: United Church of Christ | 1 |
| 02.05.04. | Religion: Christian Church in Nebraska | 1 |
| 02.06.01. | Religion: Methodist Episcopal Church in Nebraska | 2 |
| 02.06.07. | Religion: United Methodist Church in Nebraska | 1 |

The survey of Richardson County has produced documentation for a diverse collection of historic buildings. The diversity of these resources is expressed in the broad range of Historic Contexts and Associated Property Types represented in the database of the surveyed properties. The list of Historic Contexts recorded by the 1992-93 reconnaissance level survey is included on the following page. These contexts are defined by the NESHPO (Historic Contexts in Nebraska--Topical Listing, 1989). Completed Historic Context Reports in the NESHPO Cultural Resource Plan are indicated in bold type face.

Fig. 13: Richardson County rural field map with marked roads showing coverage of survey.



| | | |
|--------------|---|-----|
| 02.06.09. | Religion: The United Brethren Church in Nebraska | 1 |
| 02.06.10. | Religion: The Evangelical United Brethren Church | 1 |
| 02.10.01. | Religion: Baptist Church in Nebraska | 2 |
| 02.99. | Religion: Other Protestant Faiths | 12 |
| 03.13.02. | Aesthetic Systems: Historic Trail Markers | 1 |
| 04.02. | Government: Local | 3 |
| 04.03. | Government: County | 3 |
| 04.06. | Government: Federal Government, United States Post Office | 4 |
| 04.07. | Government: United States Military in Nebraska | 1 |
| 05.01.07. | Association: G.A.R. | 1 |
| 05.02.05. | Association: Service Associations, Masons | 1 |
| 05.02.06. | Association: Service Associations, IOOF | 2 |
| 06.01. | Education: Schooling | 8 |
| 06.01.01. | Education: Rural Education | 24 |
| 06.01.03. | Education: Middle Schools | 1 |
| 06.02.01. | Education: Enrichment, Libraries | 1 |
| 07.01. | Diversion: Sports | 1 |
| 07.06.03.01. | Diversion: Recreational Areas in the Southeast Region | 3 |
| 07.07. | Diversion: Entertainment | 3 |
| 07.07.01. | Diversion: Opera Houses Built in Nebraska | 1 |
| 08.01. | Southeastern General Farming | 349 |
| 11.01. | Processing: Milling | 1 |
| 11.01.01. | Processing: Water Powered Flour Mills in Nebraska | 1 |
| 12.02.01. | Commerce: Retail Commerce in the Southeast Region | 52 |
| 12.05.01. | Commerce: Grain Handling and Storage | 2 |
| 13.03.02. | Transportation: County Roads | 31 |

| | | |
|-----------|---|-----|
| 13.03.03. | Transportation: State Highways | 2 |
| 13.04. | Transportation: Rail | 2 |
| 13.04.02. | Transportation: Burlington Railroad | 3 |
| 14.02. | Communication: Newspaper and Periodical Communications | 3 |
| 15.01. | Services: Public Utilities | 5 |
| 15.02. | Services: Private Utilities | 1 |
| 15.05.03. | Services: The Age of Main Street Banking, (1889-1920) | 5 |
| 15.05.04. | Services: Nebraska Banking System, Economic Distress, (1920-1940) | 1 |
| 16.05. | Settlement: Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement | 861 |

Historic Contexts and Preliminary Inventory of the Richardson County Survey

The following provides a brief description of historic contexts as related to buildings recorded during the Richardson County survey. The contexts are those identified by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (1989). Only contexts associated with buildings recorded during the survey are discussed; particularly those judged eligible (DOE: E) or potentially eligible (DOE: P) for National Register listing. Summaries of historic contexts are followed by photographs of eligible and potentially eligible properties in Richardson County. Photograph captions include site numbers, approximate dates of construction, locations, and statements of significance. Also included are photographs of buildings already listed in the National Register.

A reconnaissance-level survey of historic buildings in Richardson County was performed by the NESHPO in 1975. This preliminary survey identified 489 contributing properties throughout the county including churches, schools, lodge halls, city buildings, parks, commercial buildings, gas stations, banks, office buildings, and houses. A complete resurvey of these properties was included in the 1992-93 Richardson County survey. Data entry forms printed from the NEHBS database were used in the field to add or delete relevant information and record National Register evaluations. Previously surveyed buildings that were evaluated for eligibility to the National Register during the current contract are included in the Inventory along with newly surveyed properties.

Historic Context: Religion

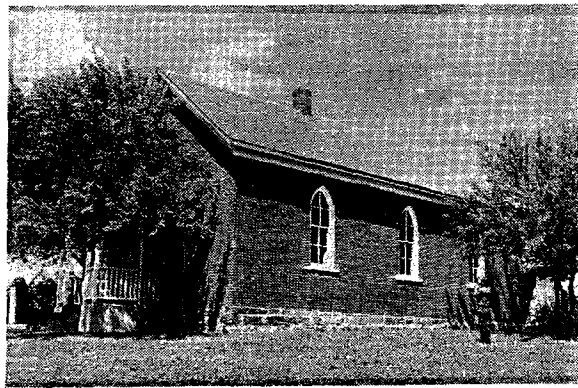
Religion refers to cultural manifestations relative to an acknowledged deity and includes entities such as organizations and sacred places. In terms of historic resources, this includes churches, parsonage-rectories, cemeteries, fellowship halls, and schools.

The 1992-93 Richardson County survey recorded thirty-nine (39) religious properties. In addition to these, twenty-four (24) buildings were previously recorded by the NESHPO. Of the sixty-three (63) total properties, eighteen (18) were judged eligible for listing in the National Register and are included in the following preliminary inventory.

The large number of religious buildings worthy of National Register consideration reflects the cultural importance placed upon organized worship during the Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890) and Development and Growth (1890-1920) periods in Richardson County. These religious properties represent a variety of artistic, historical and cultural influences. Churches ranged from hall-type buildings to more elaborate high style structures.

NEHBS NUMBER: RH00-029 Rural
DATE: 1881
NAME: Mount Zion Church

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1988, Mount Zion Brick Church is architecturally significant as an excellent example of the basic hall type church, for its notable interpretation of the type in the Gothic Revival style, and for its solid masonry construction.



NEHBS NUMBER: RH00-169 Rural
DATE: C1870
NAME: Steele Cemetery

Established c.1870 and named in honor of Joseph Steele, this cemetery contains several contributing features including a cast iron fence and several unique tombstones. The well-maintained site reflects the historic character of cemeteries established during the period of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890) in Richardson County.



NEHBS NUMBER: RH00-323 Rural
DATE: C1869
NAME: St. Derooin Cemetery

Established in the 1860's, St. Derooin's is important as one of the earliest cemeteries established in rural Richardson County. Located in what is now Indian Cave State Park, this site reflects the historic character of cemeteries established during the Settlement and Expansion Period of Nebraska history (1867-1890).



NEHBS NUMBER: RH00-406 Rural
DATE: 1855
NAME: Abandoned Athens Cemetery

The Athens Cemetery contains one of the earliest Anglo-American graves in Richardson County and despite abandonment, is a significant cemetery developed at the beginning of the Territorial Period (1854-1867) in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: RH00-269 Rural
DATE: C1865
NAME: Arago Cemetery

This cemetery is significant for its association with German-American settlement in Nebraska and reflects the character of cemeteries established during the Territorial Period of Nebraska history (1854-1867).



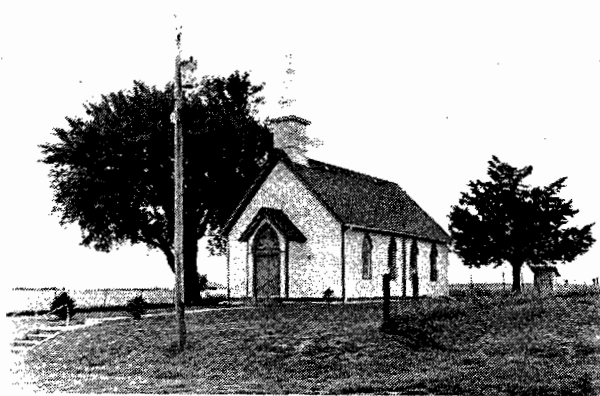
NEHBS NUMBER: RH00-478 Rural
DATE: C1870
NAME: Cemetery

Established c.1870, this cemetery is important for its association with Swiss and German-American settlement. This site reflects the historic character of cemeteries founded during the Settlement and Expansion period (1854-1867) of Nebraska history.



NEHBS NUMBER: RH00-019 Rural
DATE: 1899
NAME: St. Mary's Catholic Church

Late nineteenth-century frame hall-type church with central entry and Gothic style pointed arch windows. Potentially significant example of churches built during the Development and Growth period in Nebraska (1890-1920).



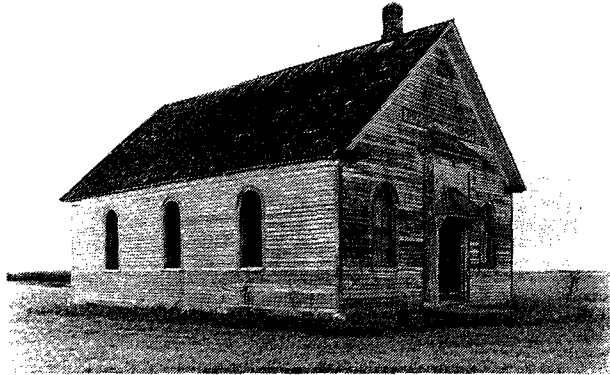
NEHBS NUMBER: RH00-395 Rural
DATE: C1900
NAME: Four Mile Congregational Church & Cemetery

Early twentieth-century frame church with central entry and large bell tower. Well-preserved example of church buildings constructed during the period of Stability and Further Growth (1900-1930) of Congregationalism in Nebraska.



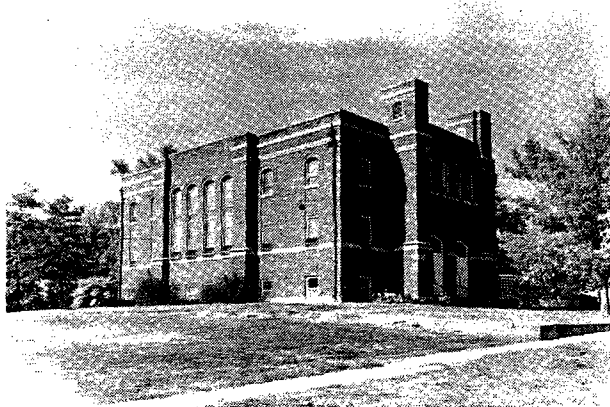
NEHBS NUMBER: RH00-480 Rural
DATE: C1885, 1867
NAME: Prospect Church & Mound Cemetery

Despite abandonment, this frame church with Italianate style detailing is potentially significant for its historic association with late nineteenth-century religious denominations in rural Richardson County.



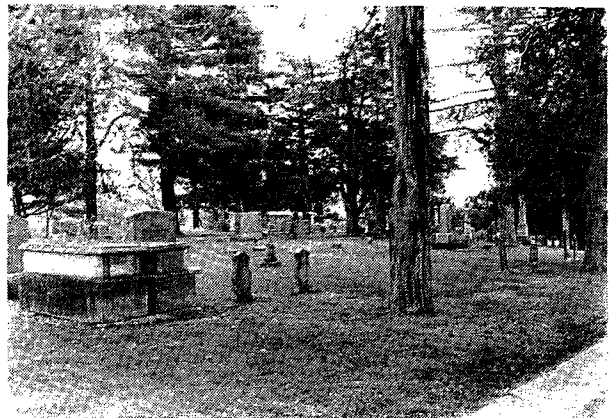
NEHBS NUMBER: RH02-017 Dawson
DATE: 1921
NAME: Evangelical Church (Now United Meth.)

Previously surveyed in 1975, this brick two-and-one-half story church is significant for its contribution to religious worship in Dawson, Nebraska during the early twentieth-century.



NEHBS NUMBER: RH04-082 Humboldt
DATE: C1875
NAME: Humboldt Cemetery

Established in the 1870's, the Humboldt Cemetery contains several contributing features including the brick entrance gate. The well-maintained site reflects the historic character of cemeteries established during Nebraska's Settlement and Expansion period (1867-1890) in Richardson County.



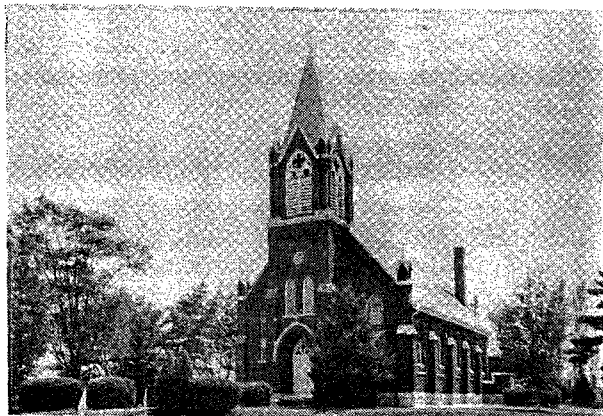
NEHBS NUMBER: RH02-006 Dawson
DATE: 1899
NAME: St. Mary's Church and Rectory

Well-preserved brick church with corner bell-tower entry. Noteworthy example of larger churches constructed during the turn-of-the-century.



NEHBS NUMBER: RH06-015 Rulo
DATE: 1913
NAME: Immaculate Conception Church

Potentially significant church building constructed near the end of Nebraska's Development and Growth period (1890-1920). This brick church with a central bell-tower entry shows the influence of several architectural styles.



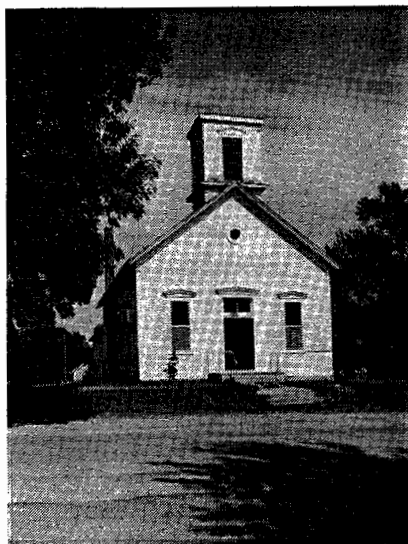
NEHBS NUMBER: RH04-005 Humboldt
DATE: 1884
NAME: First Presbyterian Church

Frame church with a central bell-tower entry and Gothic Revival style detailing. Significant as an example of churches constructed during Nebraska's period of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890) in Humboldt.



NEHBS NUMBER: RH11-012 Verdon
DATE: C1895
NAME: First Congregational Church

Frame hall-type church with Neo-Classical Revival style detailing. Potentially significant for its contribution to the development of organized religion in the community of Verdon.



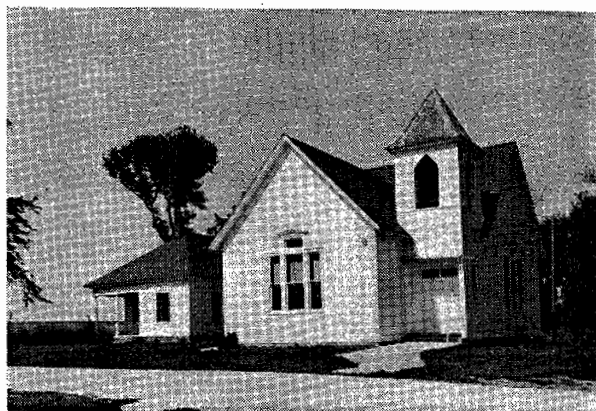
NEHBS NUMBER: RH03-299 Falls City
DATE: 1897
NAME: Brethren Church

Well-preserved example of a frame, corner bell-tower entry church. Potentially significant as an example of churches constructed during the period of Development and Growth (1890-1929) in Richardson County.



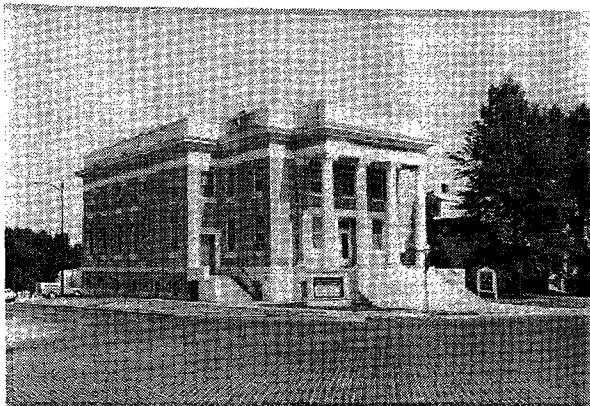
NEHBS NUMBER: RH01-002 Preston
DATE: C1900
NAME: Evangelical United Brethren Church and Parsonage

Frame "L-shaped" church with corner bell-tower entry. Potentially significant for its role in Preston's religious worship and for retaining a high degree of historic integrity.



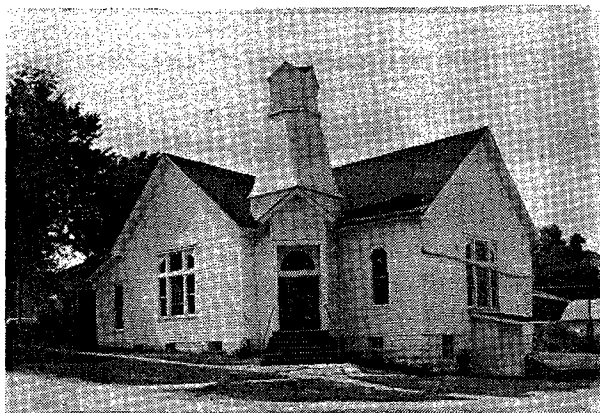
NEHBS NUMBER: RH03-080 Falls City
DATE: 1910
NAME: First Christian Church

Large two-story masonry church with symmetrical facade design. Potentially significant as a well-preserved example of large scale churches constructed during the period of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: RH11-008 Verdon
DATE: C1910
NAME: Evangelical Church

Although slightly altered, this frame church is potentially significant as an example of hall type plans and for its contribution to religious worship in Verdon during the early twentieth-century.



Historic Context: Government

Government refers to both established government and competition between interest groups for leadership at the local, state or national levels. Associated buildings include post offices, courthouses, community halls, and fire stations. Typically, not many of these buildings are surveyed because a small community, for example has only one post office or town hall. The 1992-93 Richardson County survey recorded three (3) buildings related to government. In addition, eight (8) government properties were previously recorded during the 1975 survey. As a result of this previous research, the Richardson County Courthouse was listed on the National Register with other Nebraska county courthouses. Of the eleven (11) total Government properties surveyed in Richardson County three (3) were judged eligible for National Register listing and are illustrated below.

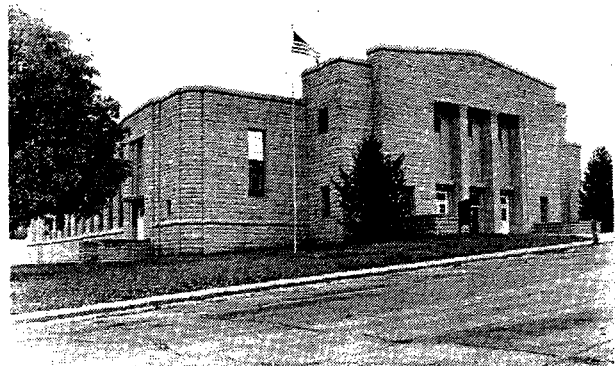
NEHBS NUMBER: RH03-069 Falls City
DATE: 1923
NAME: Richardson County Courthouse

The Richardson County Courthouse was one of 56 Nebraska courthouse buildings listed in the National Register as part of a statewide nomination of historic courthouses.



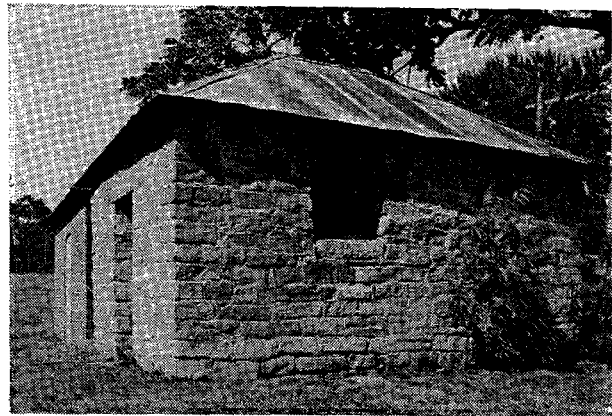
NEHBS NUMBER: RH03-027 Falls City
DATE: 1938
NAME: Municipal Auditorium

Constructed of native limestone, the Falls City Auditorium is an excellent example of a Works Progress Administration civic building. The Auditorium retains a high degree of historic integrity and is significant for its contribution to recreation and entertainment in Falls City.



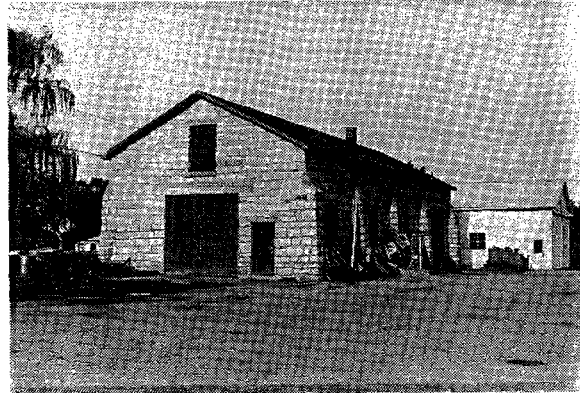
NEHBS NUMBER: RH06-026 Rulo
DATE: C1880
NAME: Rulo Jail

One-story limestone building potentially significant for its association with law enforcement in Rulo during Nebraska's Development and Growth period (1890-1920).



NEHBS NUMBER: RH04-076 Humboldt
DATE: C1940
NAME: Richardson Co. Dept. of Roads Garage

Limestone garage building significant for its association with the study of public service buildings. One of several limestone garages in southeast Nebraska built in the 1930's and 1940's for use in maintaining county roads.



Historic Context: Association

The theme association refers to institutions of human interaction such as service or special interest clubs, political, social, and business organizations. Historic buildings relating to this theme include lodge buildings, mixed-use commercial buildings and recreation grounds. In Richardson County, four (4) properties have been catalogued under the Association theme. All of these buildings were recorded during the 1975 NEHBS. During resurvey, one (1) of the previous recorded properties was evaluated as potentially eligible for National Register listing: the Masonic Temple/Commercial Building in Rulo (RH06-008). Other significant properties may contribute to the Association theme but because of their primary use as commercial buildings, they are included in the Commerce inventory (p. 55).

Identifying association buildings is often difficult. Organizations in small Nebraska southeast Nebraska communities did not always build a structure solely for their own use. Instead, they often rented the second floor of an existing Main Street commercial building. Association buildings are often only identifiable in large communities where greater membership and financial resources permitted the construction of a lodge building. When new construction was not feasible, some organizations met the demands of growing memberships by remodelling historic lodges.

NEHBS NUMBER: RH06-008 Rulo
DATE: C1890
NAME: Masonic Temple/Commercial Building

Despite minor alterations, this lodge hall/commercial building is potentially significant for its association with the late nineteenth-century Masonic organization and for its contribution to the historic character of Rulo's business district.



Historic Context: Education

Education refers to any act or process which imparts the acquisition of knowledge. Buildings associated with this theme include schools, libraries, and museums. The 1992-93 Richardson County survey recorded seventeen (17) Education buildings including elementary, high schools, high schools, and former rural schools. In addition, seventeen (17) buildings associated with Education were surveyed by the NESHPO in 1975. Of the thirty-four (34) total buildings, twelve (12) are included in the inventory as eligible for National Register listing.

Richardson County schools fall into two types: one-room frame hall buildings, and larger-scale masonry buildings. The one-room hall-type schools are generally found in rural areas and appear to have been built between 1880 and 1905. Significant examples of this type include Arago Center School Dist. #28 (RH00-023), Fisher School Dist. #29 (RH00-273), Vaughn School (RH00-284), and the abandoned Sunny Valley School (RH00-280).

The second type of school is the "modern" school -- a larger brick building generally found in towns. Built between 1905 and 1928, these schools are two stories in height with raised basements and are located on an entire city block. Examples in Richardson County include Verdon (RH11-015), Salem (RH07-023) and Dawson (RH02-016) public schools.

NEHBS NUMBER: RH00-018 Rural
DATE: C1890
NAME: Williamsville School District #23

Despite an addition to the front facade, the former Williamsville School retains its overall historic character and is potentially significant for its contribution to the development of rural education in Richardson County.



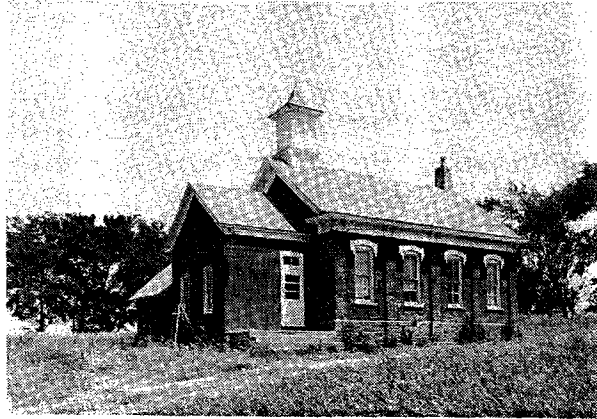
NEHBS NUMBER: RH00-023 Rural
DATE: C1888
NAME: Arago Center School District #28

Frame hall-type rural school selected for potential listing based on association with the establishment of public education in eastern Richardson County.



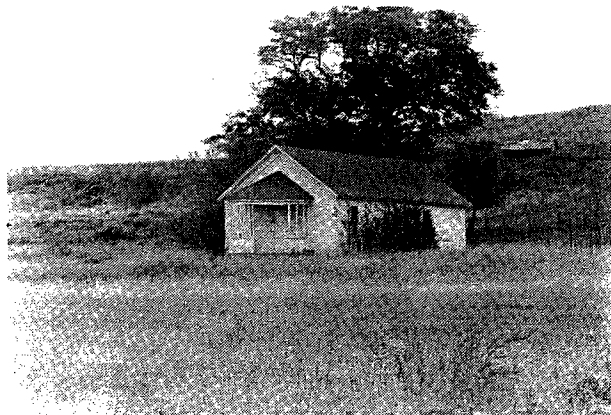
NEHBS NUMBER: RH00-027 Rural
DATE: C1880
NAME: School (Now a Nursery)

Despite minor alterations, this one-story brick school building with limestone foundation and Italianate detailing retains its historic character. Significant for its association with the development of education during the Settlement and Expansion period (1867-1890) in Richardson County.



NEHBS NUMBER: RH00-259 Rural
DATE: C1900
NAME: Former "Y-School"

One-story frame school selected for potential listing based on an association with the advancement of education during the Development and Growth period (1890-1920) in Richardson County.



NEHBS NUMBER: RH00-273 Rural
DATE: C1905
NAME: Former Fisher School District #27

Despite abandonment, this one-story brick hall-type school has retained a high degree of historic integrity and is a noteworthy example among the rural schools of Richardson County.



NEHBS NUMBER: RH00-280 Rural
DATE: C1890
NAME: Abandoned Sunny Valley School

The former Sunny Valley School is included in the inventory as a significant example of hall-type schools constructed in rural Richardson County during the late nineteenth-century.



NEHBS NUMBER: RH00-284 Rural
DATE: C1900
NAME: Former Vaughn School

One-story frame school important to the study of hall-type schools built during the period of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in Richardson County.



NEHBS NUMBER: RH00-446 Rural
DATE: C1919
NAME: Abandoned School District #40

Despite abandonment, this frame school is an important contributor to the study of schools constructed during the end of the period of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in Richardson County.



NEHBS NUMBER: RH00-476 Rural
DATE: C1885
NAME: Abandoned Union Star School Dist. #59

The former Union Star School is a significant example of rural school buildings constructed during the end of the period of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890) in Richardson County.



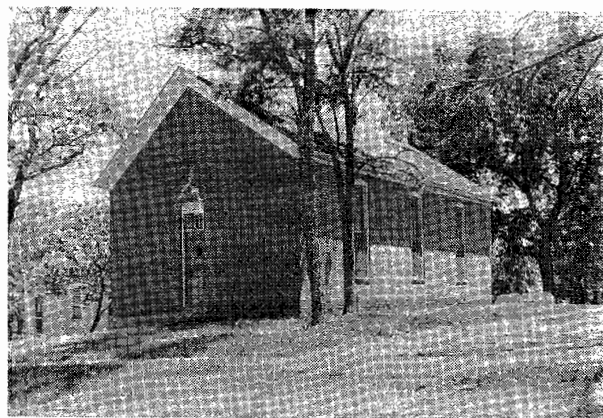
NEHBS NUMBER: RH02-009 Dawson
DATE: C1900
NAME: School

Abandoned two-and-one-half story brick building potentially significant as an early example of the "Modern" school type. These building types were constructed during the early twentieth-century following the small frame hall-type schools built during initial settlement.



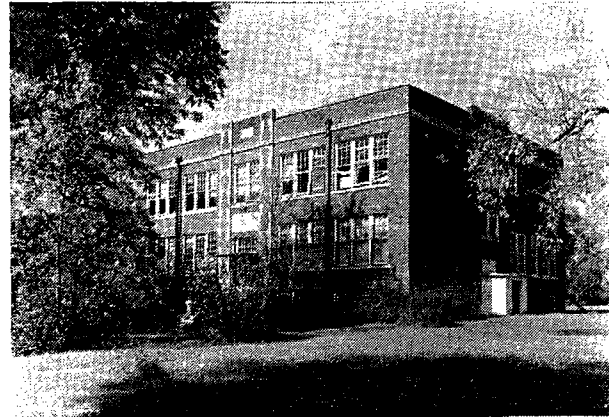
NEHBS NUMBER: RH07-022 Salem
DATE: 1888
NAME: Abandoned School

The former Salem Public School building is significant for its role in establishing public education in Salem during the late nineteenth-century. This hall-type school is located across the street from its replacement erected in 1924.



NEHBS NUMBER: RH11-015 Verdon
DATE: 1921
NAME: Verdon Public School

Large two-story brick school considered important in the continued development of education during the beginning of Nebraska's Spurious Economic Growth period (1920-1929). Excellent example of the "Modern" type school building identified in previous NEHBS projects.



Historic Context: Diversion

Diversion generally refers to any activity which relaxes and amuses; such as recreation, entertainment, sport and travel. A broad range of buildings fall under this context including movie theaters, taverns, fairgrounds and parks. The 1992-93 Richardson County survey added four (4) properties to the existing NEHBS database. Combined with the four (4) properties surveyed in 1975, a total of eight (8) Diversion buildings have been recorded to date. Three (3) of these properties are included in the inventory as eligible for National Register listing. In addition, the Gehling Theater in Falls City (RH03-076) is listed in the National Register as part of a multiple property study of Nebraska Opera Houses.

Limited numbers of properties associated with Diversion are found during historic buildings surveys. This may be caused by a lack of population as well as historic changes in recreational activity. Popular forms of entertainment changed rapidly and buildings were often adapted to other uses. In addition, entertainment activities often occurred on the second floor of "Main Street" commercial buildings thereby eliminating the need for a separate building for recreation purposes.

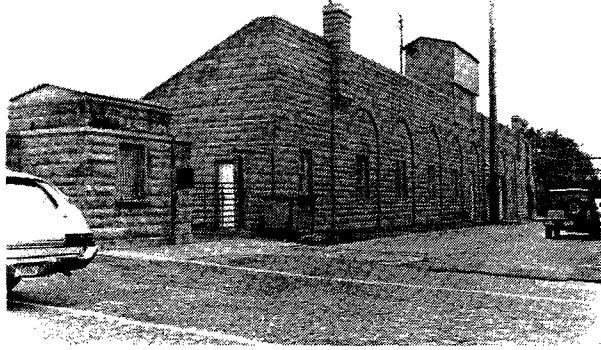
NEHBS NUMBER: RH03-076 Falls City
DATE: 1892
NAME: Gehling Theatre

Listed in the National Register in 1986 as part of a statewide opera house study. Although the integrity of the exterior of the building has been compromised, the interior of the Gehling Theater features a curved balcony and large proscenium arch.



NEHBS NUMBER: RH03-410 Falls City
DATE: 1940
NAME: W.P.A. Jug Brown Stadium

Considered eligible to the National Register of Historic Places as a Works Progress Administration structure that contributes to the athletic and recreational functions of Falls City. Locally quarried limestone was used in the construction of grandstands, ticket booths, and complete perimeter wall.



NEHBS NUMBER: RH06-005 Rulo
DATE: 1939
NAME: W.P.A. City Auditorium

This Works Progress Administration limestone auditorium is a significant example of public buildings constructed by federal relief programs during the Great Depression (1929-1940).

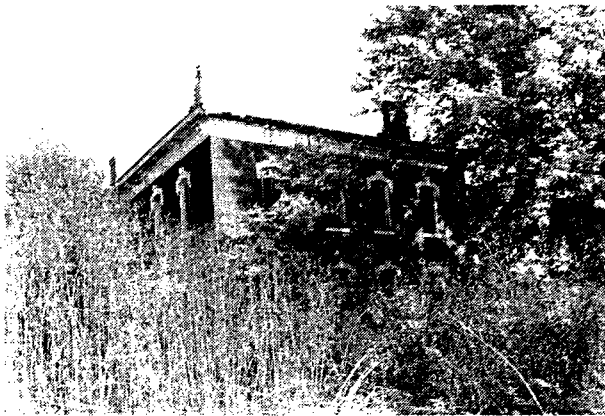


Historic Context: Agriculture

The theme of agriculture is obviously of great variety and importance to Nebraska. As a predominantly agricultural state, Nebraska's economic well-being is largely dependent upon crop and livestock production. Richardson County's settlement was greatly influenced by the agricultural success of the early homesteaders. The importance of agriculture to the county is indicated by the 349 properties surveyed that relate to this theme. The 349 properties, generally farmsteads, contained 2,022 contributing resources such as: stock barns, granaries, cribs, machine sheds and farmhouses. Forty-three (43) of these properties were recorded during the 1975 survey. An exceptionally large percentage of these properties were considered potentially eligible for National Register listing. Eighty-nine of the 349 agricultural properties were identified as potentially significant examples of buildings associated with southeast Nebraska farming.

The farmsteads included in the survey are important resources associated with the history and settlement of Nebraska. The majority of Richardson County's farms date from 1880 to 1930. The continued existence of the surveyed farmsteads is uncertain: one-third were abandoned and one-fourth of those buildings recorded during the 1975 survey were non-extant. Also, historic research revealed that a large number of farmsteads which appeared on early county atlases are gone—primarily because of crop land expansion and, more recently, the introduction of center-pivot irrigation.

Particular emphasis was placed on the observance of farm properties relating to Southeastern General Farming (H.C.: 08.01) as identified by the NESHPO as the predominant type of agriculture practised in Richardson County (see Historic Contexts in Nebraska--Topical Listing, 1989).



RH00-028
Morehead Farmstead

Rural
C1878



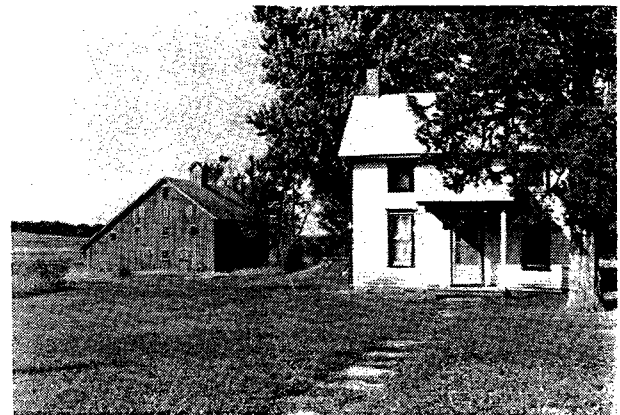
RH00-060
Hunzeker Farm

Rural
C1885



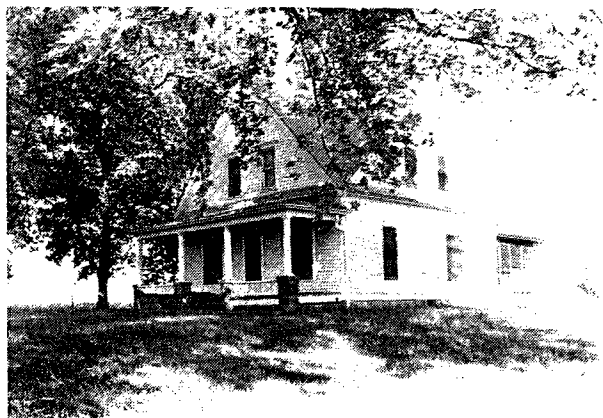
RH00-210
Abandoned Farmstead

Rural
C1875



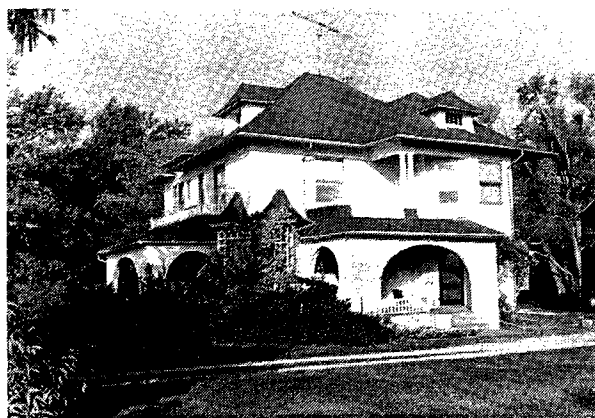
RH00-227
Farmstead

Rural
C1885



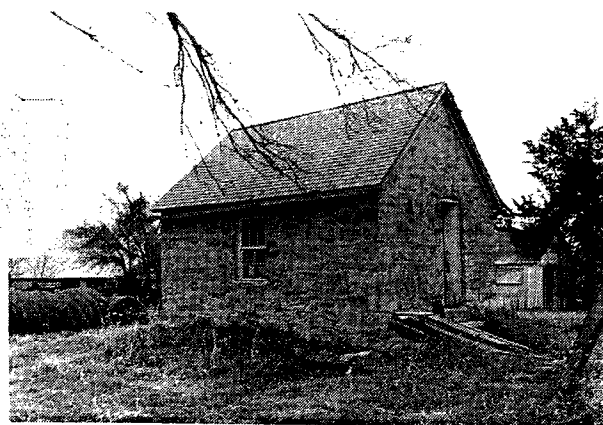
RH00-318
Abandoned Farmstead

Rural
C1895



RH00-355
Farmstead

Rural
C1910



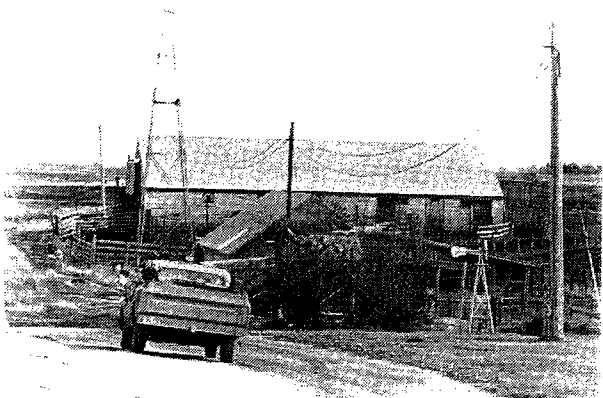
RH00-404
Farmstead

Rural
C1890



RH00-423
Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Rural
C1925



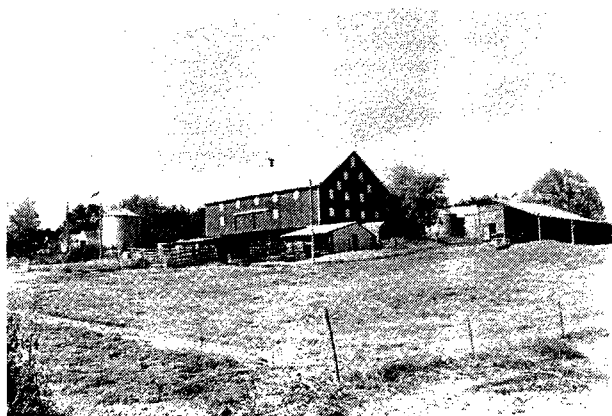
RH00-506
Limestone Outbuilding

Rural
C1885



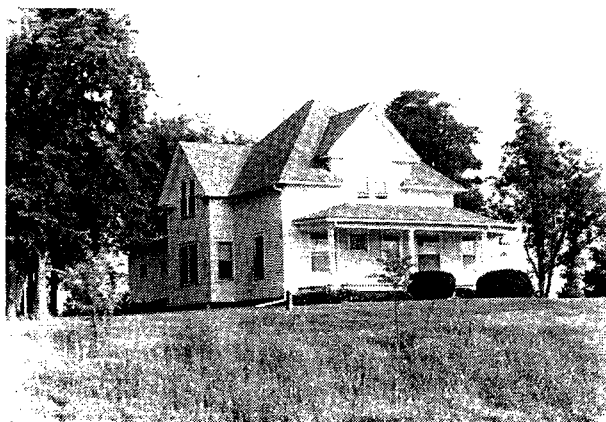
RH00-520
Abandoned Farmstead

Rural
C1865



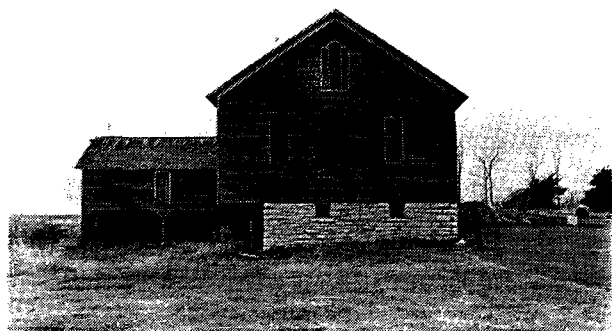
RH00-010
Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Rural
C1885



RH00-104
Abandoned Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Rural
C1875



RH00-141
Samuel Heim Farm

Rural
1894



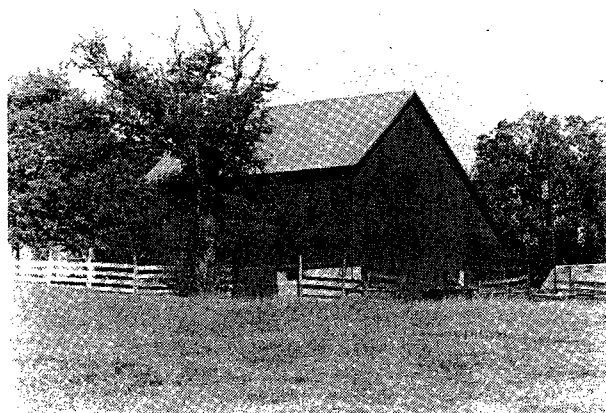
RH00-410
Farmstead

Rural
C1885



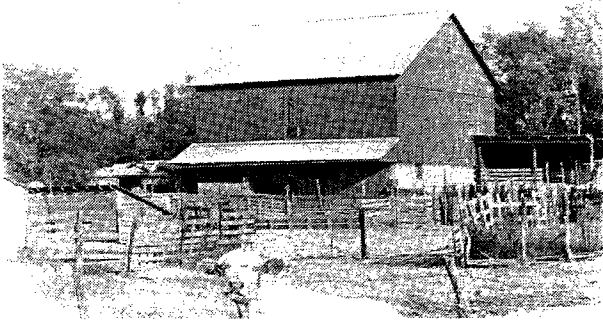
RH00-454
Farmstead

Rural
C1888



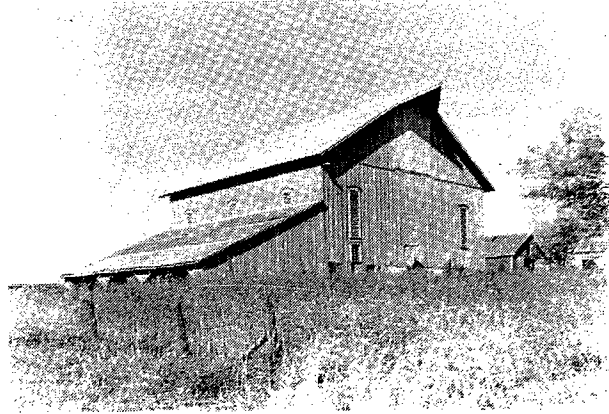
RH00-226
Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Rural
C1885



RH00-002
Farm with Non-Contributing House

Rural



RH00-005
Farmstead

Rural
C1890



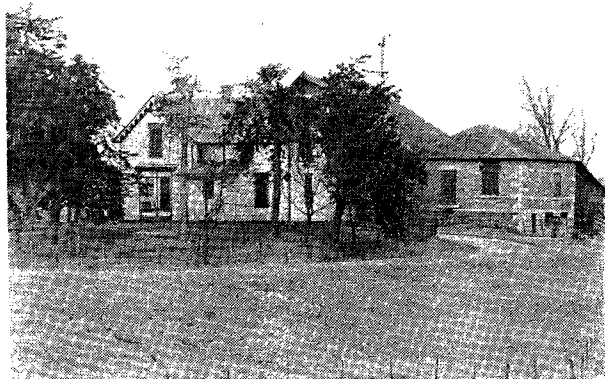
RH00-011
Barns on Non-Contributing Farm

Rural
C1875



RH00-032
Stone Farmhouse

Rural
C1880



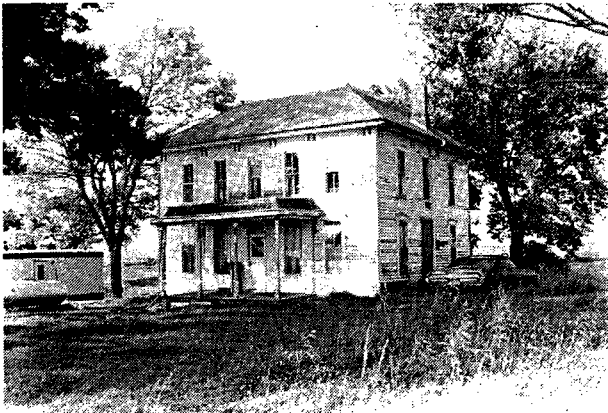
RH00-054
Farmstead

Rural
C1875



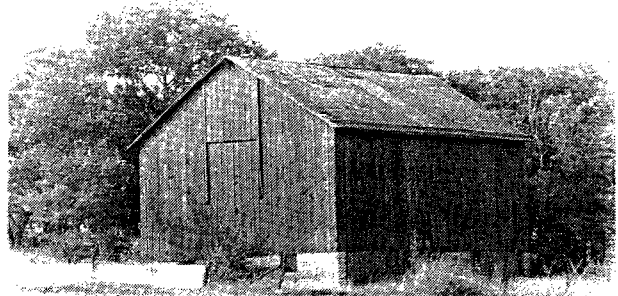
RH00-056
Avery Farmstead

Rural
C1883



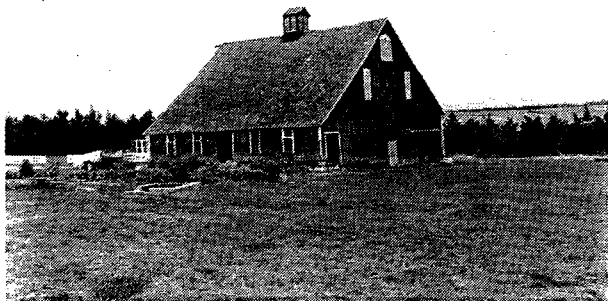
RH00-099
Farm with Abandoned House

Rural
C1875



RH00-129
Abandoned Barn

Rural
C1885



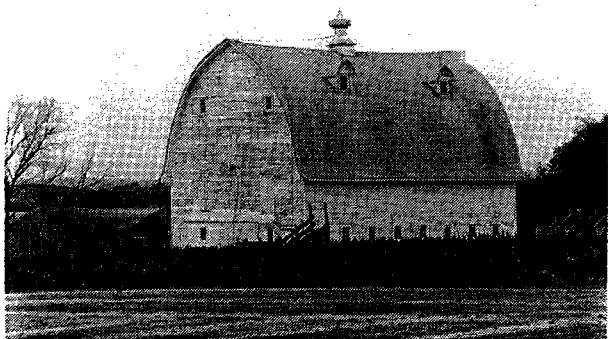
RH00-136
Barn

Rural
C1890



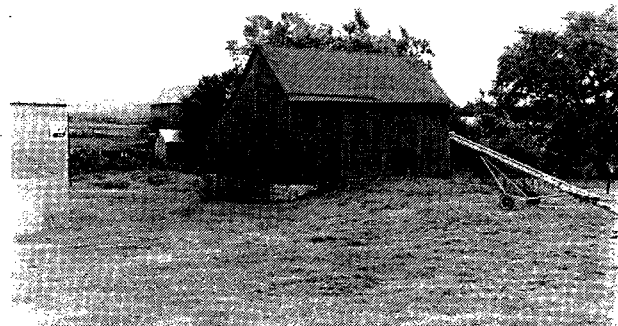
RH00-143
Farmhouse

Rural
C1920



RH00-167
Farmstead with Non-Contributing House

Rural
C1890



RH00-181
Farmstead

Rural
C1875



RH00-196
Crib/Granary on Non-Contributing Farm

Rural
C1885



RH00-233
Farmstead

Rural
C1880



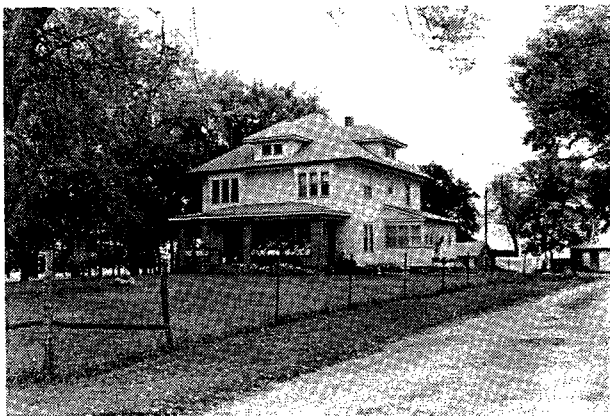
RH00-237
Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Rural
C1915



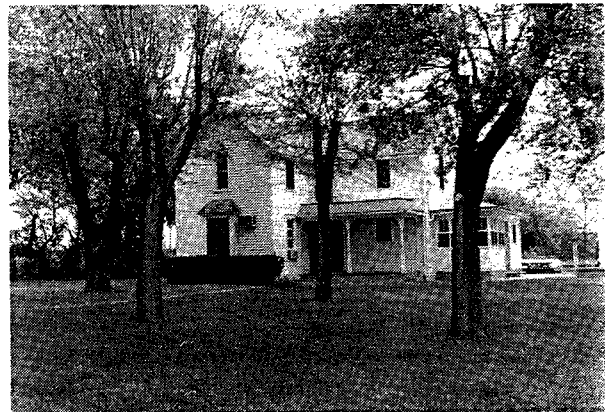
RH00-243
Farmstead

Rural
1871



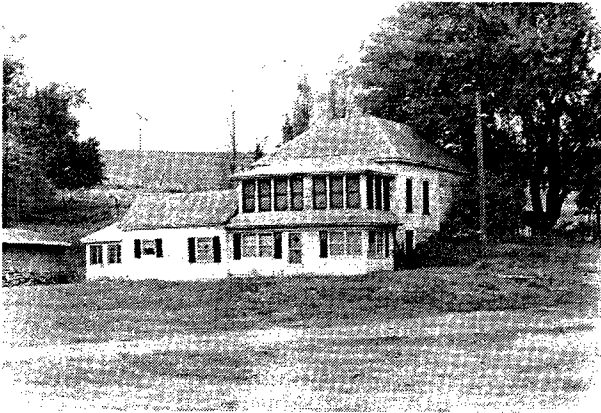
RH00-246
Farmstead

Rural
C1910



RH00-252
Farmstead

Rural
C1890



RH00-277
Farmstead

Rural
C1870



RH00-282
Abandoned Farmstead

Rural
C1880



RH00-314
Abandoned Farm

Rural
C1885



RH00-322
Abandoned Farm

Rural
C1880



RH00-325
Farmstead

Rural
C1920



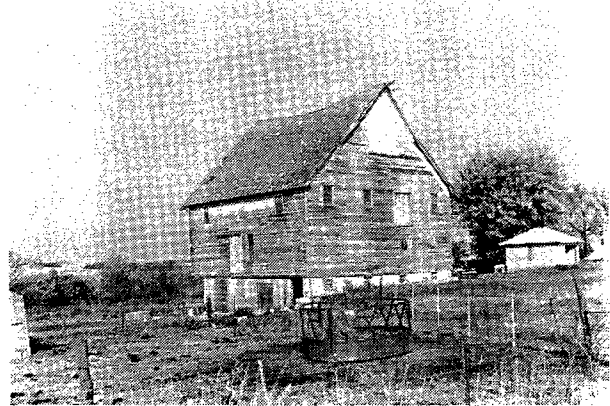
RH00-340
Farmstead

Rural
C1890



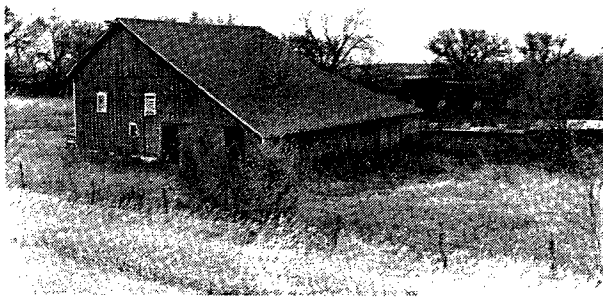
RH00-351
Abandoned Farmstead

Rural
C1872



RH00-358
Farmstead

Rural
C1885



RH00-372
Abandoned Farm

Rural
C1890



RH00-381
Abandoned Farmstead

Rural
C1885



RH00-402
Abandoned Farmstead

Rural
C1885



RH00-409
Abandoned Farmstead

Rural
C1885

48
FARMSTEADS



RH00-422
Farmstead

Rural
C1890



RH00-426
Abandoned Farm

Rural
C1890



RH00-431
Farmstead

Rural
C1913



RH00-434
Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Rural
C1927



RH00-445
Abandoned Farmstead

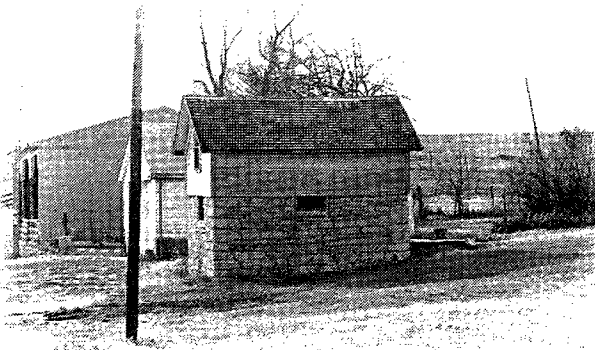
Rural
C1878



RH00-448
Abandoned Farmstead

Rural
C1885

49
FARMSTEADS



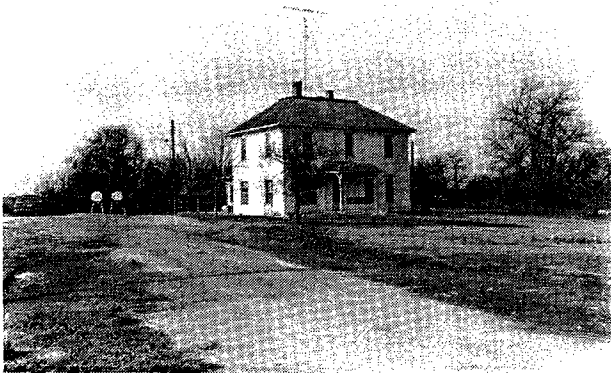
RH00-450
Farmstead

Rural
C1895



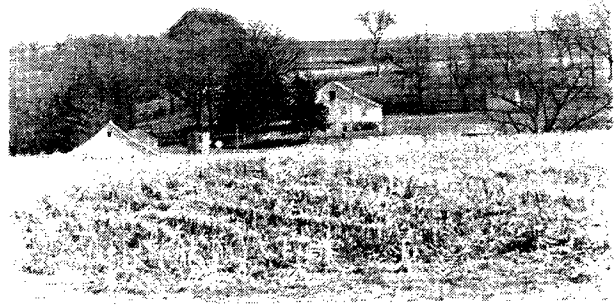
RH00-458
Abandoned Farmstead

Rural
C1895



RH00-461
Farmstead

Rural
C1887



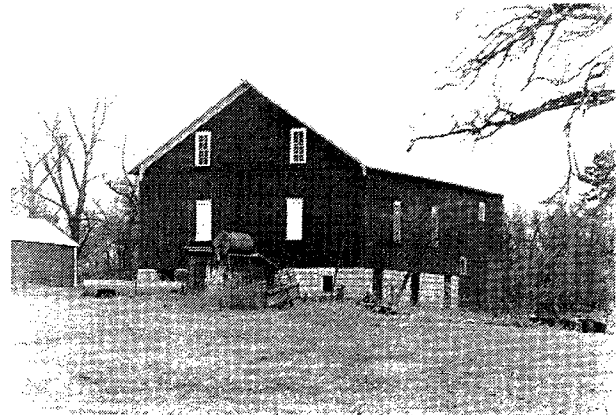
RH00-467
Farmstead

Rural
C1880



RH00-475
Farm with Non-Contributing House

Rural
C1890



RH00-481
Farmstead

Rural
C1895

50
FARMSTEADS



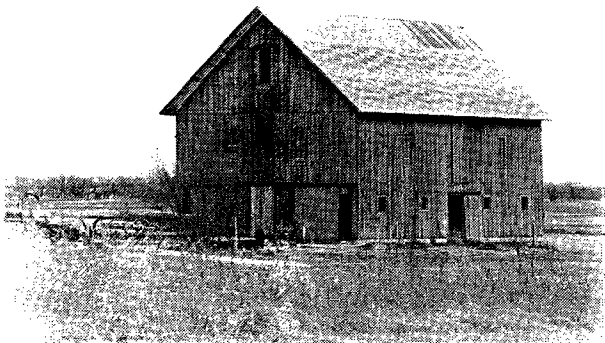
RH00-484
Farmstead

Rural
C1895



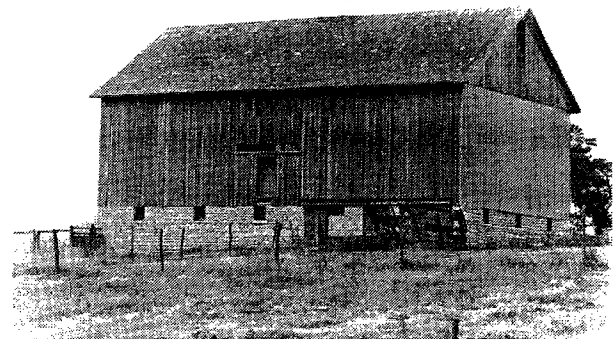
RH00-486
Abandoned Farmstead

Rural
C1880



RH00-493
Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Rural
C1895



RH00-495
Farmstead

Rural
C1887



RH00-496
Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Rural
C1895



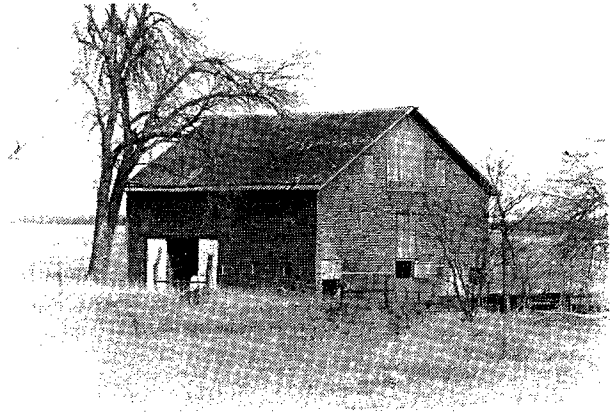
RH00-497
Farmstead

Rural
C1890



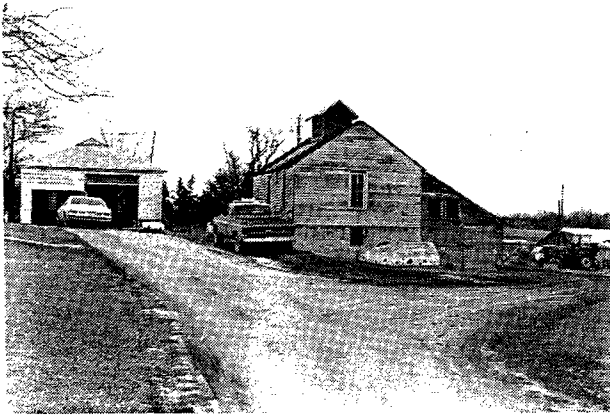
RH00-499
Farmstead

Rural
C1895



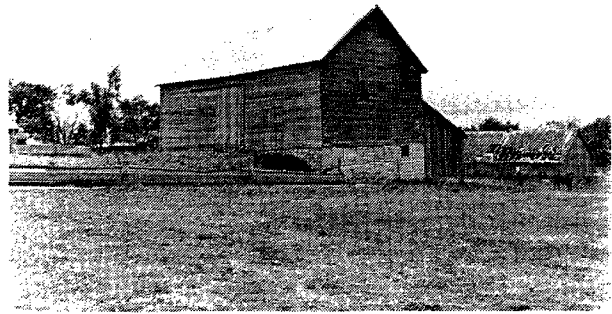
RH00-510
Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Rural
C1895



RH00-513
Cup Elevator

Rural
C1885



RH00-288
Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Rural
C1875



RH00-103
Jacob Heim Farm

Rural
C1875



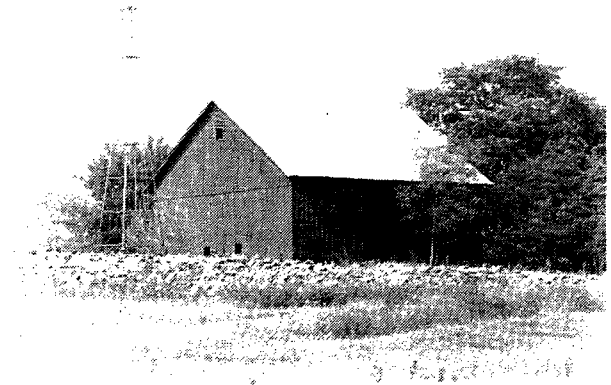
RH00-114
Farmstead

Rural
C1875



RH00-116
Abandoned Farmstead

Rural
C1875



RH00-117
Abandoned Farmstead

Rural
C1885



RH00-118
Farmstead

Rural
C1885



RH00-120
Abandoned Farmstead

Rural
C1885



RH00-140
Farmstead

Rural
C1875



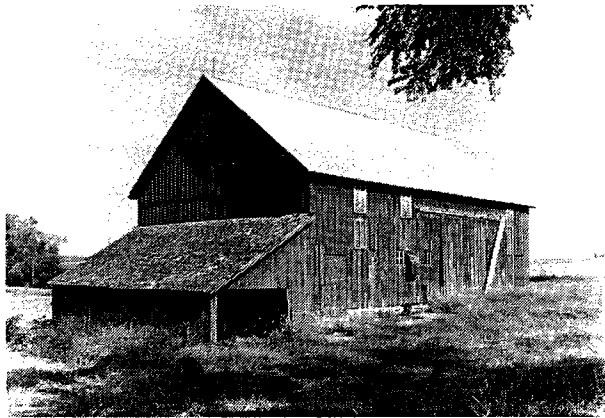
RH00-154
Farmstead with Non-Contributing House

Rural
C1880



RH00-160
Abandoned Farm with Non-Extant House

Rural
C1875



RH00-194
Abandoned Farmstead

Rural
C1885



RH00-240
Abandoned Farm with Non-Extant House

Rural
C1885



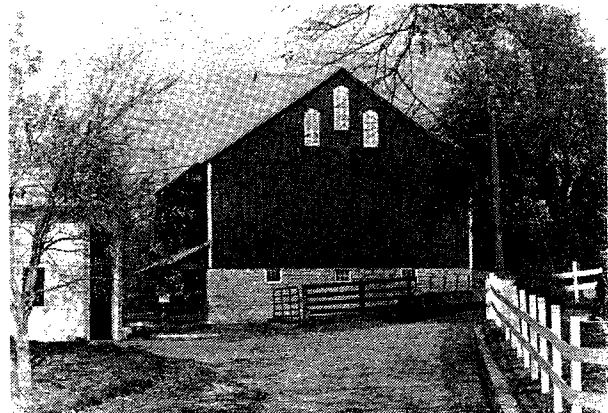
RH00-345
Farmstead with Non-Contributing House

Rural
C1890



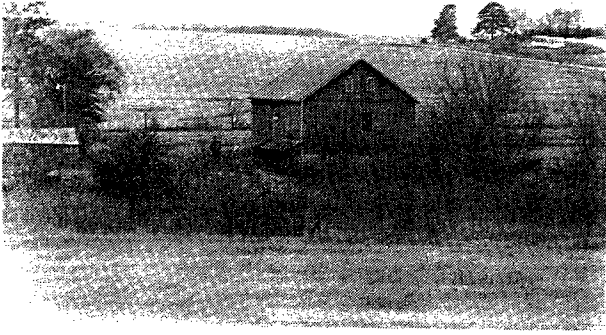
RH00-382
Abandoned Farm with Non-Contributing House

Rural
C1927



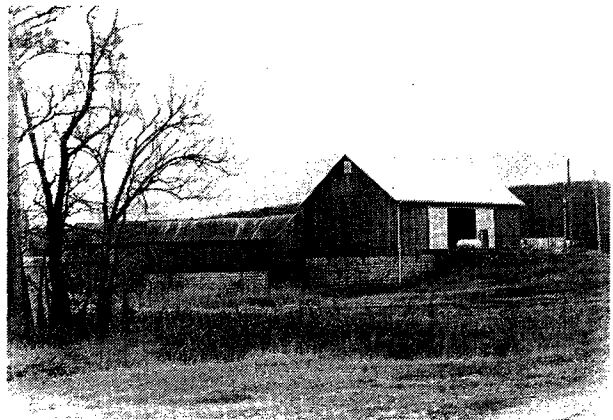
RH00-385
Barns on Non-Contributing Farm

Rural
C1890



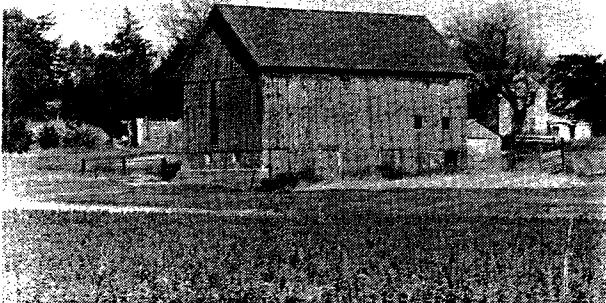
RH00-388
Farmstead

Rural
C1890



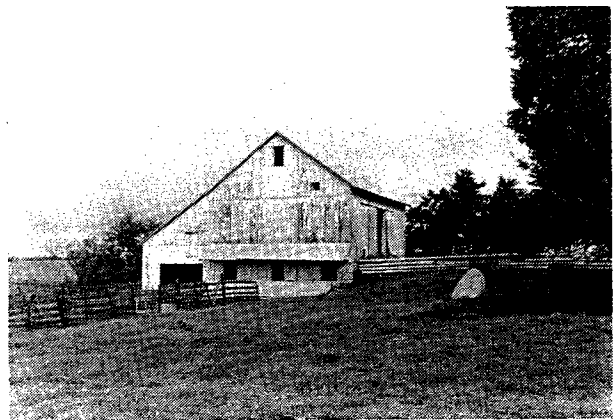
RH00-393
Farmstead with Non-Contributing House

Rural
C1885



RH00-465
Abandoned Farmstead

Rural
C1885



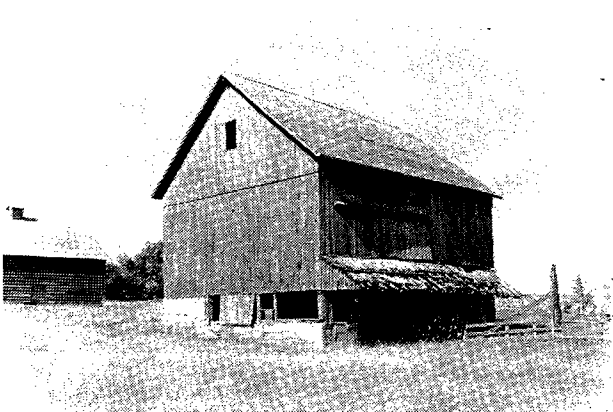
RH00-526
Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Rural
C1890



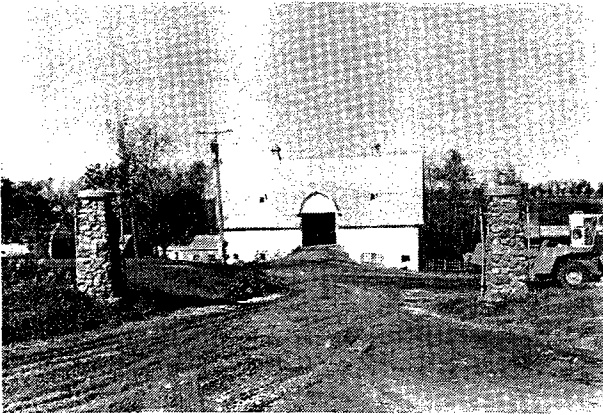
RH00-377
Farmstead

Rural
C1885



RH00-050
Farmstead

Rural
C1875



RH00-414
Farmstead

Rural
c1913

Historic Context: Commerce

The context of Commerce refers to the buying and selling of commodities, such as wholesale, retail, trade and barter, business organization, and mercantile business. A broad range of buildings are associated with this theme including general stores, hotels, shops, and department stores.

The 1992-93 Richardson County survey added thirty-one (31) buildings to the previously documented group of twenty-eight (28) commercial properties. Among the fifty-nine (59) total properties, twenty-one (21) were judged potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. These buildings include grain companies, lumber yards, hotels, and downtown stores.

A large number of Main Street commercial buildings were surveyed in Richardson County. Previous NEHBS recordation of commercial buildings in Nebraska have found two main types: frame false-front buildings and brick buildings or business blocks. Unfortunately, false-front type buildings in Richardson County have generally failed to survive. Although few remain in the County, false-front type buildings have been frequently surveyed in many of Nebraska's smaller towns. The common features of this type include one-story rectangular-shaped buildings with gable roofs hidden behind a large facade. The false-front therefore hid the relatively small scale of the building. Richardson County false-front stores were built between 1880 and 1900.

The second type--the masonry commercial building or block--were found in the larger county towns. Typically built between 1900 and 1930, these buildings are one or two-story structures constructed of brick, cement block or clay tile. Commercial block buildings often included mixed-use functions; first floor stores with second floor lodge halls, opera houses, offices or hotels. Significant examples of this type illustrated below include the Weaver Block in Falls City (RH03-070), and the former commercial garage/auto dealership in Falls City (RH03-265).

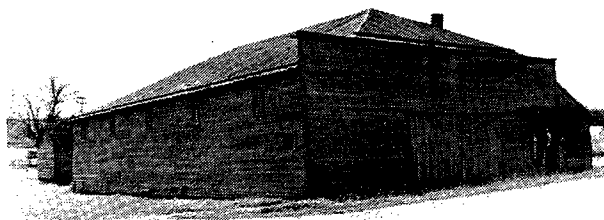
NEHBS NUMBER: RH04-132 Humboldt
DATE: C1885
NAME: Lumber Yard

A large frame lumber yard building with clerestory windows and minor alterations to the buildings exterior. Potentially significant for its contribution to the construction of buildings in the community of Humboldt and the surrounding region.



NEHBS NUMBER: RH11-017 Verdon
DATE: C1890
NAME: Lum Lumber Yard

Despite the recent destruction of two buildings on this property, the main lumber yard building is considered potentially significant for its contribution to the building industry in Verdon during the late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries.



NEHBS NUMBER: RH02-048 Dawson
DATE: C1885
NAME: Commercial Building

Significant as one of the earliest remaining commercial buildings in Dawson. Potentially significant for its association with the development of commerce in Dawson during the period of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890).



NEHBS NUMBER: RH03-070 Falls City
DATE: 1924
NAME: Weaver Hotel

Despite alteration to the first floor storefront, this building is a significant example of a mixed-use commercial block. Built during Nebraska's period of Spurious Economic Growth (1920-1929), the Weaver Hotel serves as a visual anchor in the Falls City central business district.



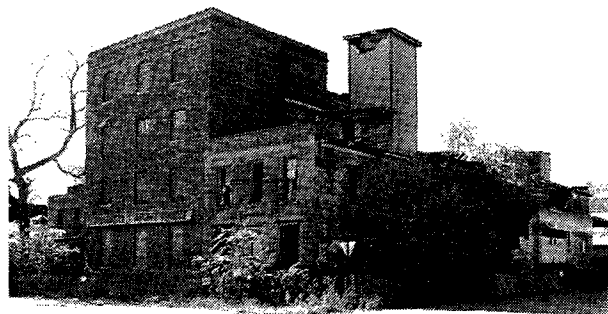
NEHBS NUMBER: RH03-074 Falls City
DATE: 1929
NAME: Commercial Building

Despite minor alterations, this brick two-story commercial building retains its historic integrity. Significant for its contribution to the study of retail commerce buildings constructed during the end of the false economic growth period (1920-1929) in Nebraska.



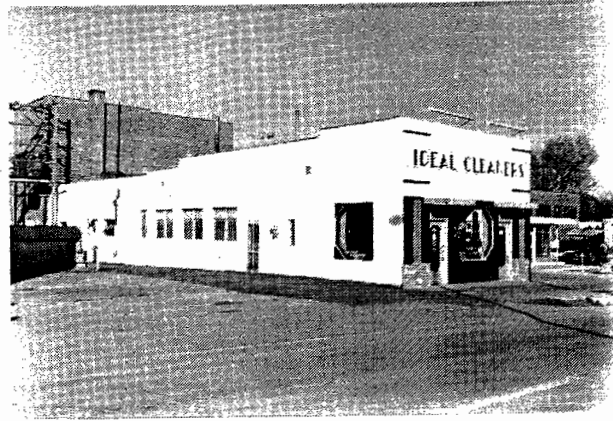
NEHBS NUMBER: RH03-086 Falls City
DATE:
NAME: Commercial Building

Photographed by the surveyors in October, 1992, the ice house/locker buildings were considered significant historic buildings in Falls City. Unfortunately, upon returning in February, 1993 for further research, the complex of buildings had been demolished.



NEHBS NUMBER: RH03-222 Falls City
DATE: C1947
NAME: Ideal Cleaners

Despite minor alterations, this circa 1947 commercial building is significant for the locally rare use of pigmented structural glass in the facade.



NEHBS NUMBER: RH04-031 Humboldt
DATE: 1884
NAME: Commercial Building

A well-preserved example of a two-story brick commercial building with decorative pressed-metal cornice and second story window hoods. Potentially significant for its association with retail commerce during the period of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890) in Richardson County.



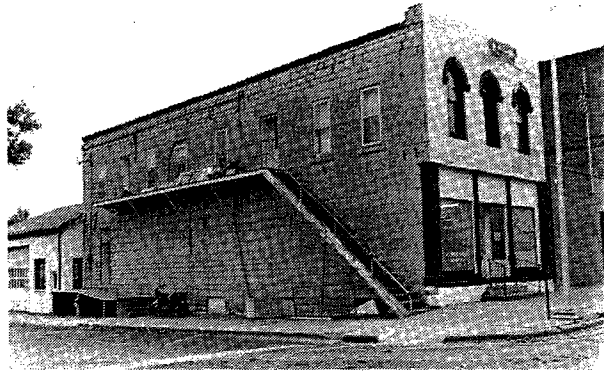
NEHBS NUMBER: RH04-035 Humboldt
DATE: C1888
NAME: Commercial Building

Originally surveyed during the 1975 NEHBS, this two-story commercial block building is a significant contributor to the historic character of the Humboldt central business district. An intact storefront dating to original construction has been preserved on the east end of the front facade (left in photo).



NEHBS NUMBER: RH04-037 Humboldt
DATE:
NAME: Commercial Building

Well-preserved example of a late nineteenth-century, two-story limestone commercial building with cast-iron columns. Potentially significant for association with the development of commerce in Humboldt during Nebraska's period of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890).



NEHBS NUMBER: RH04-141 Humboldt
DATE: C1895
NAME: Commercial Building

Two-story, brick, three-part commercial building with brick detailing in the cornice. Potentially significant for its association with commerce during the period of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in Humboldt.



NEHBS NUMBER: RH04-144 Humboldt
DATE: C1920
NAME: F.W. Porak Commercial Building

The Porak building is a well-preserved example of the popular one-story brick commercial building with recessed store-front and stained-glass transom window. Considered a significant example of small-scale commercial architecture in Richardson County.



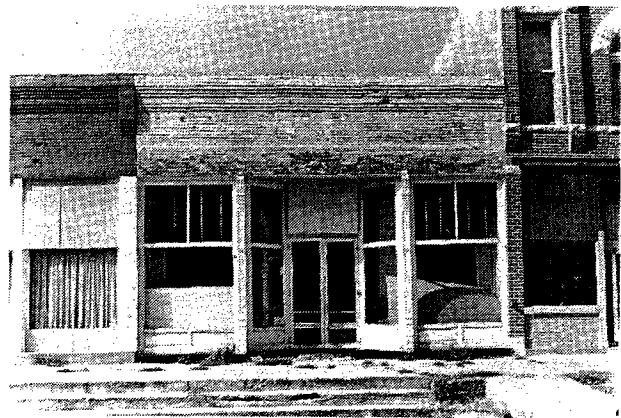
NEHBS NUMBER: RH04-145 Humboldt
DATE: C1950
NAME: Commercial Building

Despite its failure to meet the fifty-year age criteria for National Register listing, this two-story brick commercial building is a locally rare example of International style architecture and contributes to the visual enclosure of the public square central business district in Humboldt.



NEHBS NUMBER: RH08-023 Shubert
DATE: C1895
NAME: Abandoned Commercial Building

Excellent example of a one-story brick commercial building with minimal ornamentation, recessed store-front and cast iron columns. This building retains a high degree of historic integrity and is significant for association with retail commerce during the period of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in Richardson County.



NEHBS NUMBER: RH08-028 Shubert
DATE: C1895
NAME: Commercial Building

Despite window alterations, this two-story commercial building retains its overall historic character. A pressed-metal cornice, cast columns on the second-story, and recessed store-front highlight the facade. As one of the largest buildings in Shubert's downtown, this commercial building was pivotal to the central business district during the late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries.



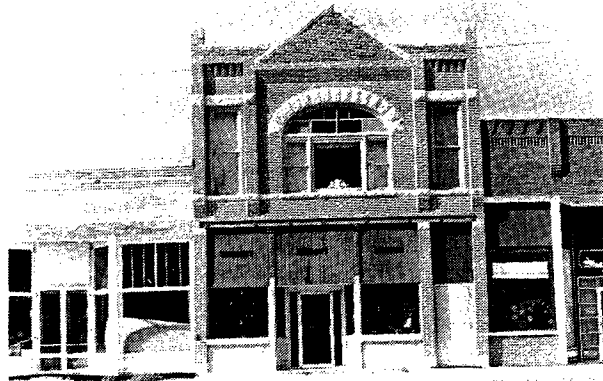
NEHBS NUMBER: RH10-001 Stella
DATE: C1895
NAME: Commercial Building

Two-story brick commercial building with corbeled brick cornice and second-story bay windows. Significant as a commercial building constructed during the period of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in Stella.



NEHBS NUMBER: RH08-007 Shubert
DATE: C1887
NAME: Commercial Building/I.O.O.F. Hall

Despite storefront alterations, this former commercial building played a significant role in the commercial activities of Stella during Nebraska's period of Development and Growth (1890-1920). The most prominent feature of the facade is the arched central window in the upper level.



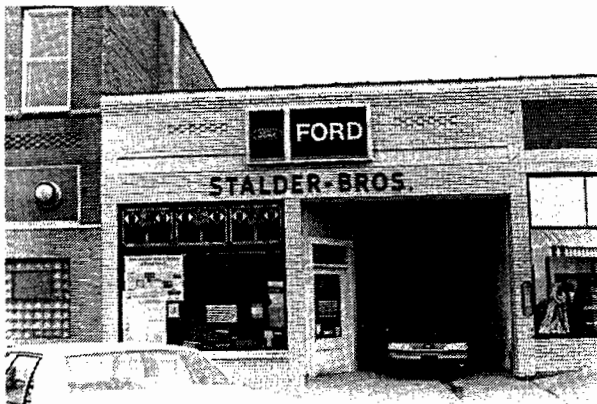
NEHBS NUMBER: RH03-265 Falls City
DATE: C1925
NAME: Commercial Garage/Dealership

Large two-story brick commercial block used as a commercial garage and auto dealership. This building contributes to the character of the Falls City central business district and was important to the development of transportation related businesses in the county.



NEHBS NUMBER: RH04-143 Humboldt
DATE: C1920
NAME: Commercial Garage

One-story brick garage and auto dealership that is potentially significant to the study of transportation related buildings constructed in Richardson County during the early twentieth-century.



NEHBS NUMBER: RH08-047 Shubert
DATE: C1920
NAME: Abandoned Filling Station

Brick and stucco filling station with hipped roof porte-cochere. Significant to the study of automobile-related properties in Richardson County, and as an increasingly rare property type.



NEHBS NUMBER: RH02-005 Dawson
DATE: C1920
NAME: Gas Station

Circa 1920 brick gas station with hipped roof porte-cochere. Significant to the study of transportation related facilities constructed in Richardson County during the twentieth-century.



NEHBS NUMBER: RH06-023 Rulo
DATE: C1885
NAME: Gagnon Hotel

The former Gagnon Hotel is considered one of the more significant historic commercial buildings recorded in Richardson County. The Italianate style building retains much of its original character and, given its current availability for purchase, deserves a serious commitment for preservation.



Historic Context: Transportation

Transportation involves the carrying, moving or conveying material and people from one place to another. This theme includes travel by air, land, water, railroads, and highways. Historic resources associated with this theme include wagon trail ruts, railroad depots, gas stations, motels, and road signs.

The 1992-93 Richardson County survey added two (2) properties to the large database of previously surveyed transportation buildings and structures. Thirty-six (36) buildings and structures were previously recorded by the NESHPO including thirty-two bridges surveyed in a statewide review of historic bridges. One of these bridges (Rulo Bridge RH00-066), was listed on the National Register in 1992.

The majority of the transportation properties were associated with railroads or highways. These buildings may also be cross-referenced with the theme of commerce; examples include hotels, gas stations, and garages.

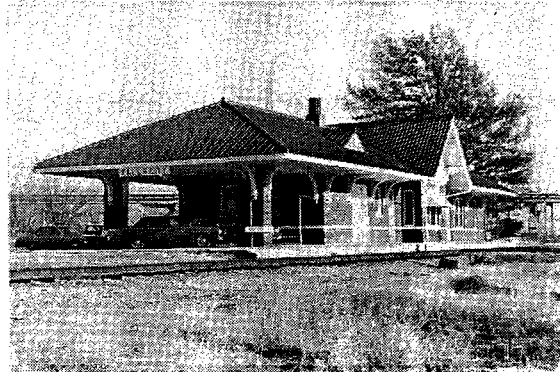
NEHBS NUMBER: RH00-066 Rural
DATE: 1938
NAME: Rulo Bridge

One of 71 bridges listed on the National Register in 1992 as part of a statewide nomination of Nebraska historic bridges. Noteable for the use of limestone in the piers that support the rails over the Missouri River.



NEHBS NUMBER: RH03-158 Falls City
DATE: C1920
NAME: Missouri Pacific Depot

Included in the 1980 Nebraska Depot Survey conducted by the NESHPO. The depot exemplifies the development of railroad transportation and is an excellent example of an early twentieth-century depot.



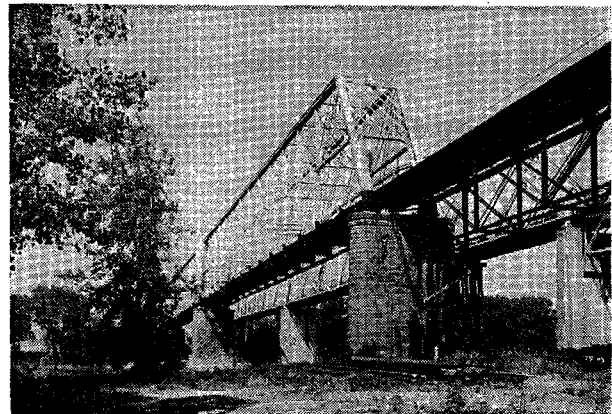
NEHBS NUMBER: RH04-115 Humboldt
DATE: C1927
NAME: Humboldt Neon Sign

Although no longer functional, this unique neon directional road sign represents a now rare transportation related feature in Nebraska, and in the United States.



NEHBS NUMBER: RH06-032 Rulo
DATE: 1887
NAME: Railroad Bridge

One of 71 bridges recently listed on the National Register as part of a statewide nomination of Nebraska historic bridges.



Historic Context: Services

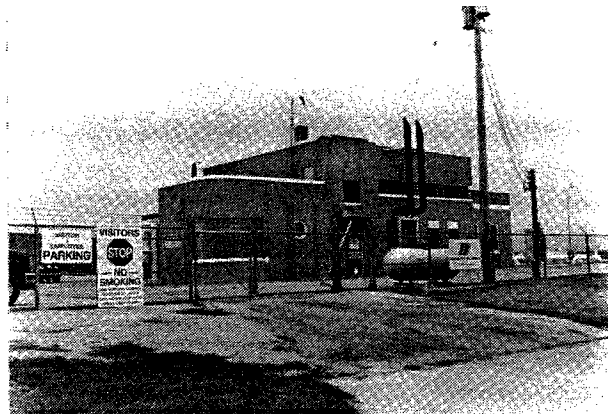
The historic context of Services refers to community support services provided or controlled by government and commonly viewed as necessities. This includes utilities such as gas, electricity, and water; waste disposal, fire fighting and disaster relief. Private professional services are also included in this context such as architecture, banking, medical and insurance industries.

The 1992-93 Richardson County survey recorded six (6) Service properties. These six buildings are added to six other Service properties surveyed by the NESHPO in 1975. Among the twelve (12) total buildings, five (5) were judged potentially eligible for National Register listing. The buildings include banks, old water towers and professional offices.

Particularly important among the twelve Service buildings were the seven banks. Often located on prominent corner lots, banks were usually key buildings in business districts. Small town banks are usually one-story with brick, stone or terra-cotta details. Examples in Richardson County include former bank buildings in Shubert (RH08-008), and Stella (RH10-002).

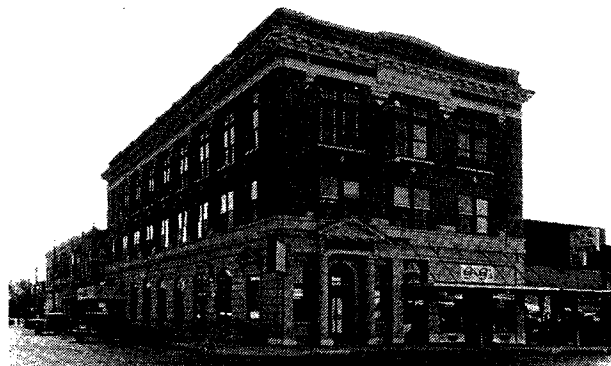
NEHBS NUMBER: RH00-291 **Rural**
DATE: C1950
NAME: Petroleum Monitoring Station

Art Moderne style petroleum monitoring station. Potentially significant as a private utility building constructed during the Post-War period (1946-present).



NEHBS NUMBER: RH03-071 **Falls City**
DATE: C1927
NAME: Bank of Richardson/Masonic Hall

Exceptional example of a large limestone and brick three-story mixed-use bank constructed during the period of Agriculture and Economic Distress (1920-1940) of Nebraska's banking history. Notable as a bank built on a prominent corner and for the combination of several architectural styles in the buildings detailing.



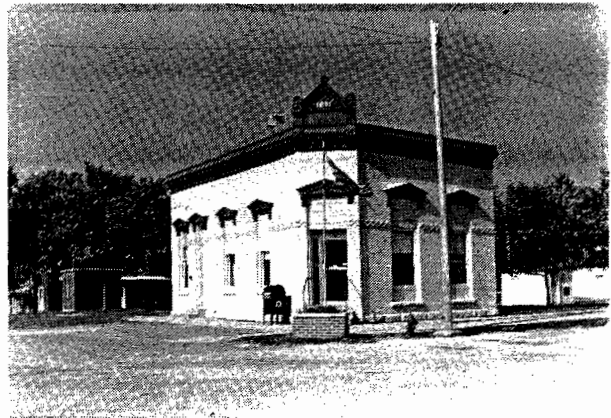
NEHBS NUMBER: RH02-003 Dawson
DATE: 1895
NAME: Dawson Bank/Commercial Building

Well-preserved example of a two-story mixed-use brick bank constructed during the beginning of Main Street Banking (1889-1920) in Nebraska. Significant for its contribution to Dawson's retail and economic development.



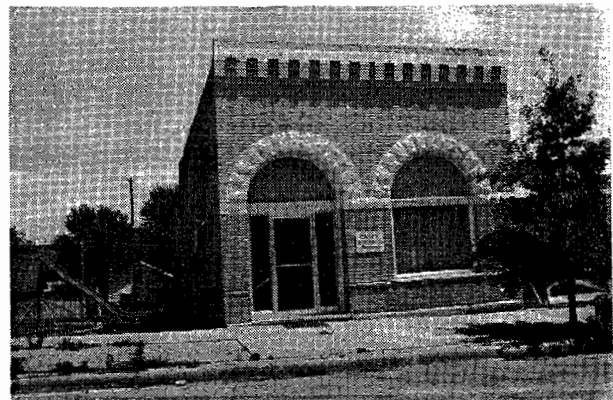
NEHBS NUMBER: RH08-008 Shubert
DATE: 1891
NAME: Former Bank

Despite minor alterations, this one-story brick bank is significant for its role in the economic development of northern Richardson County during the Age of Main Street Banking (1889-1920).



NEHBS NUMBER: RH10-002 Stella
DATE: C1895
NAME: Former Bank

Modest brick building constructed during the period of Main Street banking (1889-1920) in Nebraska's banking history. Further significance possible through association with early twentieth-century professional services in Stella, Nebraska.



Historic Context: Settlement

Settlement is a broad theme that refers to land division, acquisition, occupation, and ownership including settlement patterns created by political, religious, or commercial organizations. Historic buildings related to this theme can include planned communities, ethnic or religious enclaves, subdivisions, residential areas in towns and cities, apartments, farmhouses, parsonages, and most commonly, the individual dwelling. Houses represent the largest proportion of all buildings documented during reconnaissance-level surveys. The Richardson County survey was no exception: 855 houses were recorded, or 33% of all buildings surveyed.

Although houses are such a common aspect of our surroundings, describing and comparing them can be complicated; variations result from period of construction, building material, and possible ethnic heritage of builders. The following categories provided the basis for evaluating houses for the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey.

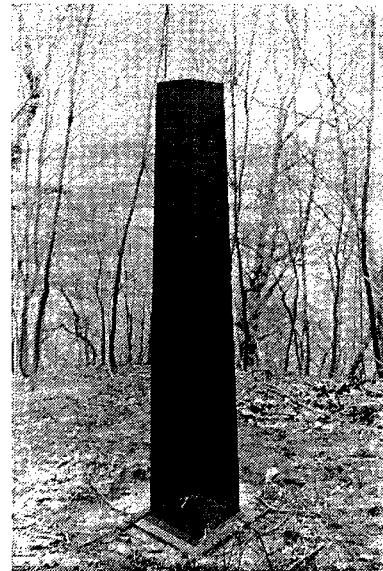
1. **High Style/Popular Architectural Styles.** Houses significant under this category include good examples of popular architectural styles, for example, Queen Anne and Bungalow styles. To be included in the reconnaissance-level survey under this category, houses exhibited characteristic elements of the style, and retained historic integrity. For general descriptions of the styles, please refer to p. 98, Appendix 1.
2. **Folk/Vernacular.** This category refers to houses that are significant for construction of local or regional materials such as stone, log, baled hay, and sod. Vernacular also refers to houses that are difficult to label as a specific architectural style, but retain integrity and therefore contribute to the study of Nebraska houses.
3. **Potential Ethnic Associations.** Houses that may be significant for association with various ethnic and immigrant groups that established homes, urban, and rural communities in Nebraska in the nineteenth and twentieth-centuries.
4. **Contributes to district.** Individual houses, whether in a rural or urban setting, may be important as part of a larger group of houses or for association with an ethnic community, as a planned or designed community, or as a distinctive area or subdivision in a city or town.

The following inventory illustrates those houses determined eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register at the reconnaissance-level for one or more of the categories discussed above. The inventory provides site numbers (NEHBS), location, and approximate dates of construction. Historic resources already listed on the National Register are illustrated first, followed by potentially eligible houses organized into groups according to architectural style.

NEHBS NUMBER: RH00-062
DATE: 1855
NAME: Iron Surveyors Monument

Rural

Land survey monuments played a vital role in the survey of public lands in Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, South Dakota, and Wyoming. The Iron Surveyors Monument, located on a bluff above the Missouri River marks the initial point of the survey in Nebraska. It was set in place on May 8, 1855.



NEHBS NUMBER: RH04-006
DATE: 1893
NAME: John Holman House

Humboldt

The John Holman House was constructed in 1893 in the Queen Anne style of architecture. Distinctive features of this style include the three-story engaged corner tower, wrap-around porch with Eastlake details, and ornamental window hoods.

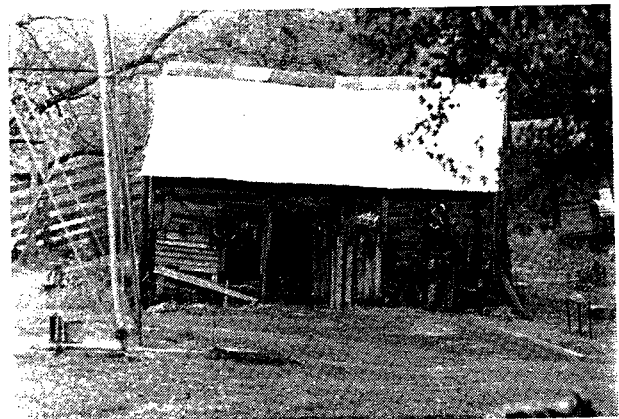


FOLK/VERNACULAR: C1865-C1900



RH00-315
 Abandoned limestone dugout/cellar: Folk

Rural
 C1865



RH00-299
 Log House: Folk

Rural
 C1865

FOLK/VERNACULAR: C1865-C1900



RH00-267
Abandoned House: Vernacular

Rural
C1875



RH00-231
Abandoned House: Vernacular

Rural
C1870



RH00-390
Limestone House: Vernacular

Rural
C1875



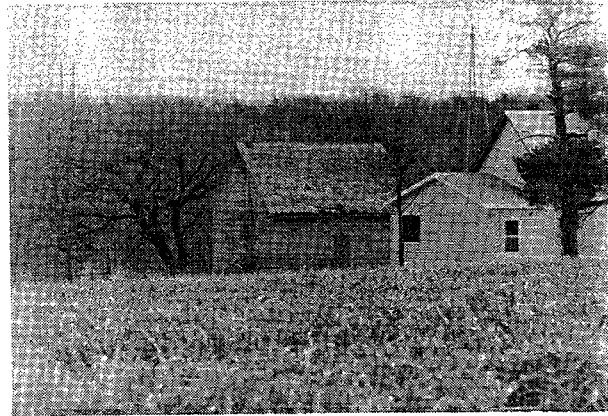
RH00-436
Limestone House: Vernacular

Rural
1867



RH00-264
Brick House with Frame Wing: Vernacular

Rural
C1870



RH00-460
Limestone House: Vernacular

Rural
C1875



RH00-492
Abandoned House: Vernacular

Rural
C1885



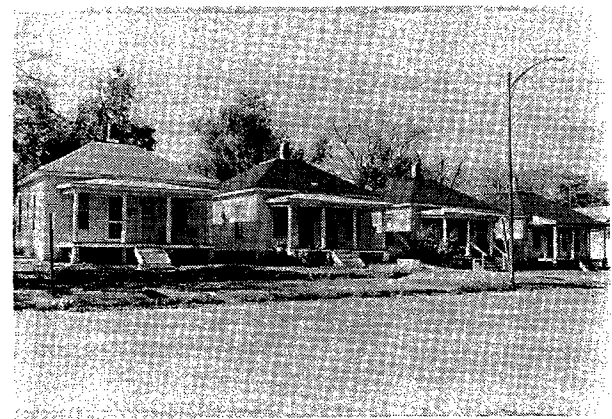
RH00-522
Abandoned House: Vernacular

Rural
C1884



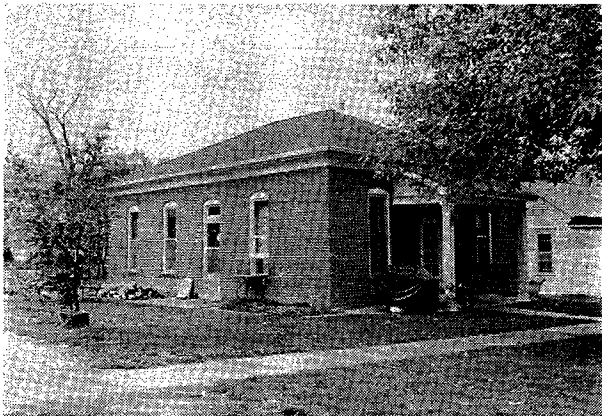
RH00-494
Abandoned Limestone & Frame House: Vernacular

Rural
C1885



RH03-094
House(s)

Falls City
C1900



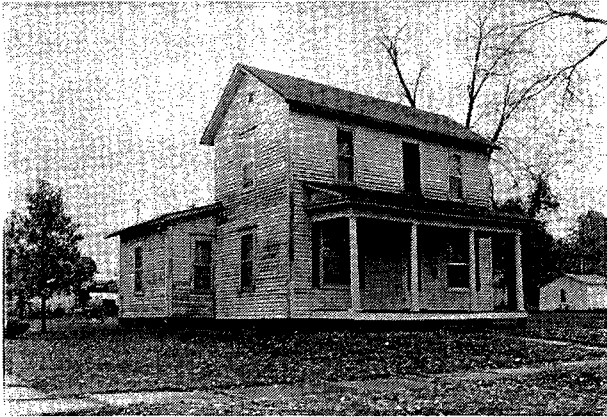
RH03-130
House: Vernacular

Falls City
C1898



RH03-351
House: Vernacular

Falls City
C1890



RH03-348
I-House: Vernacular

Falls City
C1890



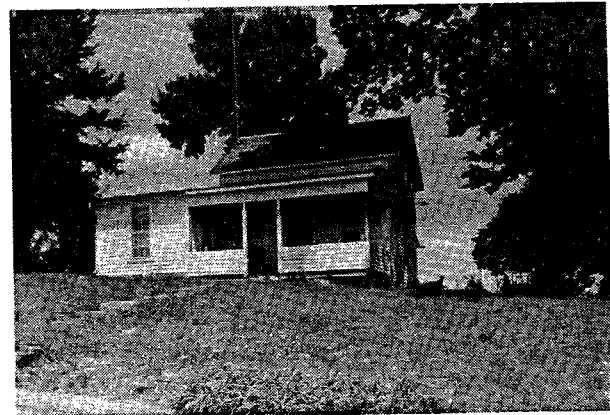
RH03-406
House: Vernacular

Falls City
C1885



RH04-117
House: Vernacular

Humboldt
C1885



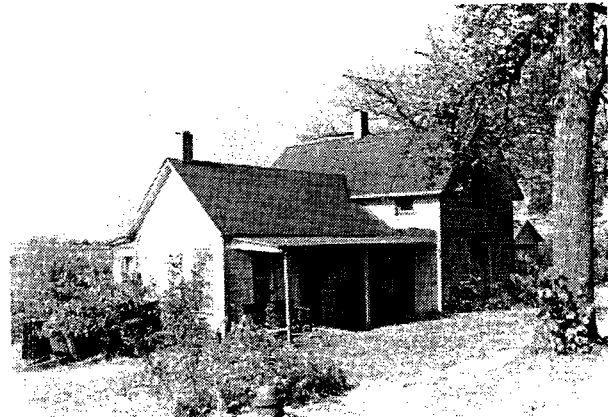
RH06-010
House: Vernacular

Rulo
C1870



RH08-036
House: Vernacular

Shubert
C1890



RH08-033
House: Vernacular

Shubert
C1885



RH04-116
House: Vernacular

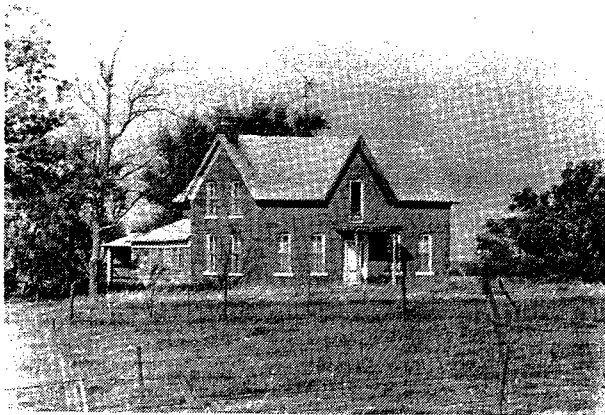
Humboldt
C1890



RH08-012
House: Vernacular w/Eastlake Porch

Shubert
C1895

VICTORIAN ROMANTICISM: High Victorian Gothic Style, C1875-C1895



RH00-008
House: Victorian Gothic

Rural
C1890



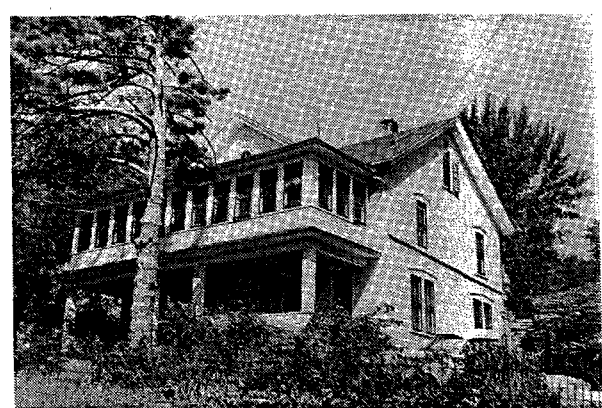
RH00-216
House: Victorian Gothic

Rural
C1880



RH06-016
House: Victorian Gothic

Rulo
C1880



RH07-011
Silas P. Gist House: Victorian Gothic

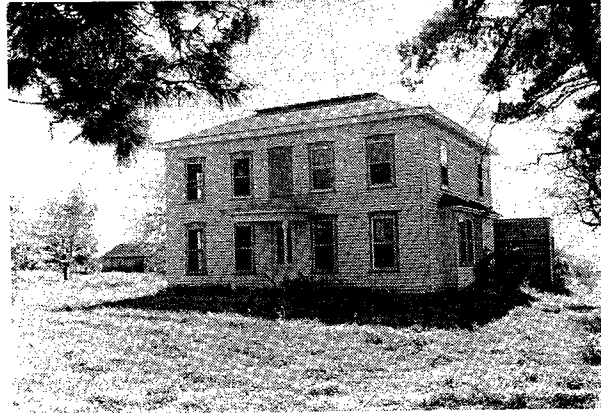
Salem
C1885

VICTORIAN ROMANTICISM: High Victorian Italianate, C1875-C1900



RH00-119
House: Italianate Style

Rural
C1875



RH00-369
House: Italianate Style

Rural
C1885



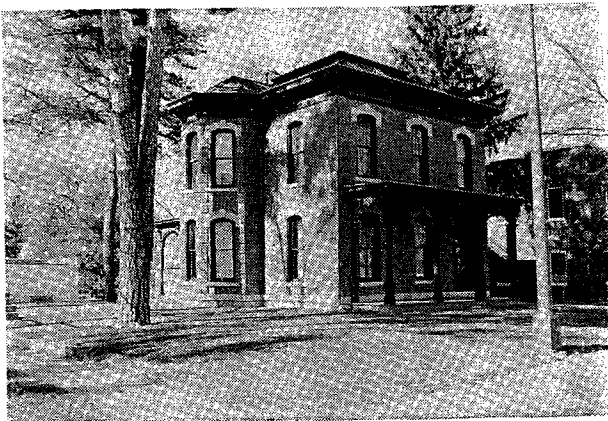
RH00-490
House: Italianate Style

Rural
C1887



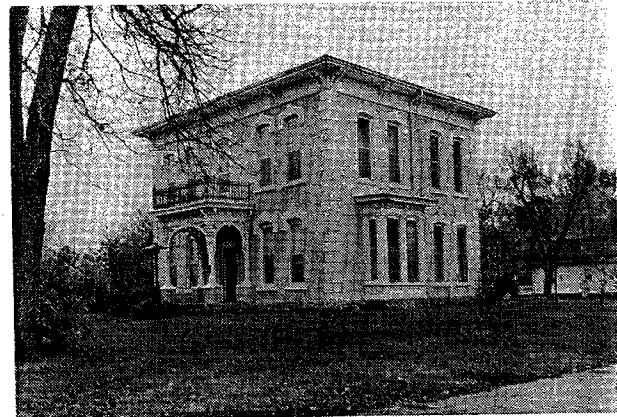
RH02-044
House: Italianate Style

Dawson
C1885



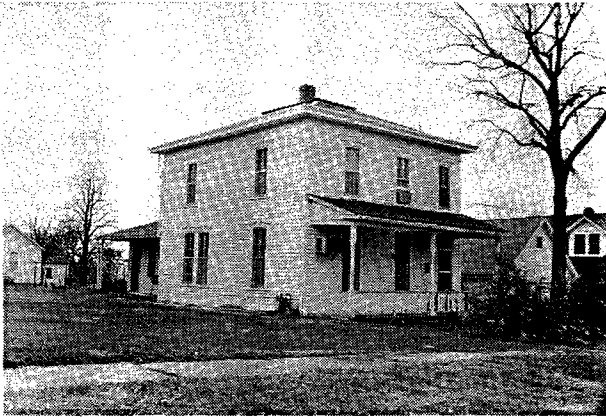
RH03-104
Bell-Jenne House: Italianate Style

Falls City
C1889



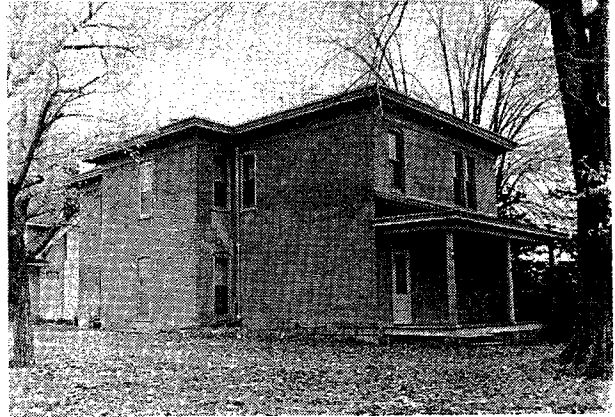
RH03-147
Birkhauser-Broadstone House: Italianate

Falls City
C1885



RH03-392
House: Italianate Style

Falls City
c1890



RH04-019
House: Italianate Style

Humboldt
c1885



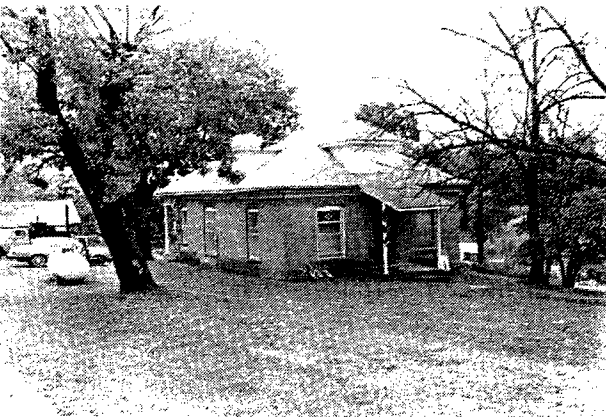
RH04-098
Alonzo Cooper House: Italaianate w/Neo-Classical Porch

Humboldt



RH06-025
Israel May House: Italianate Style

Rulo
1874



RH07-007
House: Italianate Style

Salem
c1885



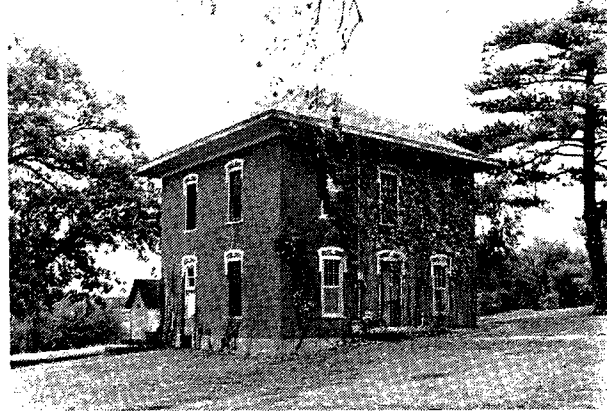
RH07-014
House: Italianate Style

Salem
c1885



RH07-016
Wickham Farmhouse: Italianate Style

Salem
C1885



RH07-025
House: Italianate Style

Salem
C1885



RH10-013
Archie Graham House: Italianate Style

Stella
C1885

VICTORIAN ROMANTICISM: Queen Anne Style, with variations **C1885-C1915**



RH00-397
House: Queen Anne

Rural
C1895



RH00-429
House: Queen Anne

Rural
C1898



RH02-011
House: Queen Anne

Dawson
C1890



RH02-018
House: Queen Anne

Dawson
1890



RH02-020
W.B. Maze House: Queen Anne

Dawson
C1895



RH02-025
House: Queen Anne

Dawson
C1890



RH02-052
Riley House: Queen Anne

Dawson
C1885



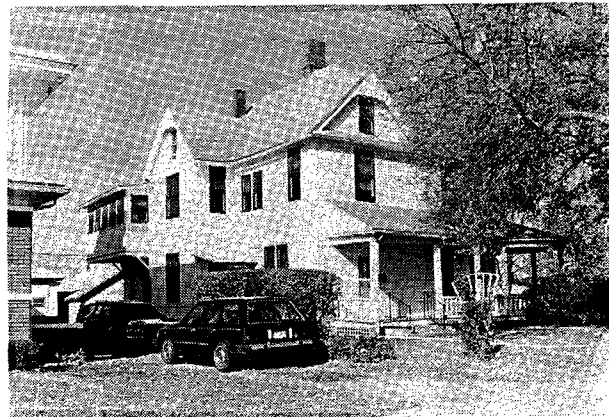
RH03-011
House: Queen Anne

Falls City
C1910



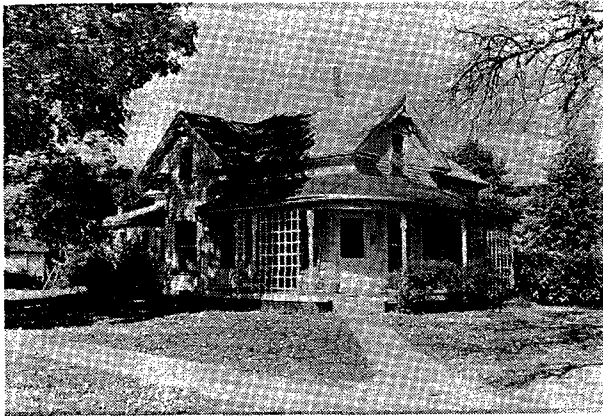
RH03-024
House: Queen Anne

Falls City
C1895



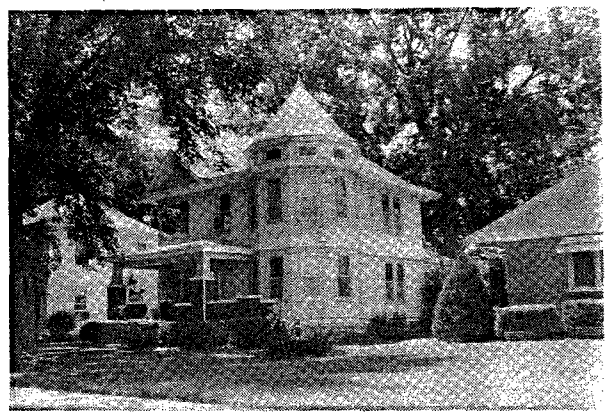
RH03-040
House: Queen Anne

Falls City
C1895



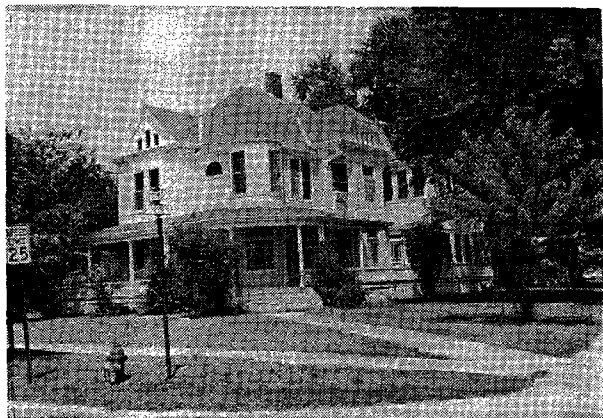
RH03-049
House: Queen Anne

Falls City
C1895



RH03-053
House: Queen Anne

Falls City
C1905



RH03-061
House: Queen Anne

Falls City
C1895



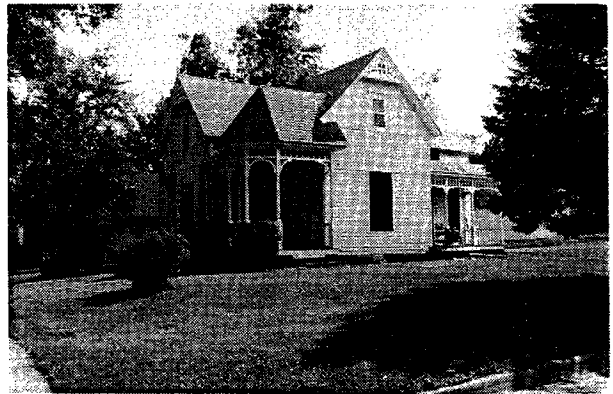
RH03-063
House: Queen Anne

Falls City
C1895



RH03-109
House: Queen Anne

Falls City
C1913



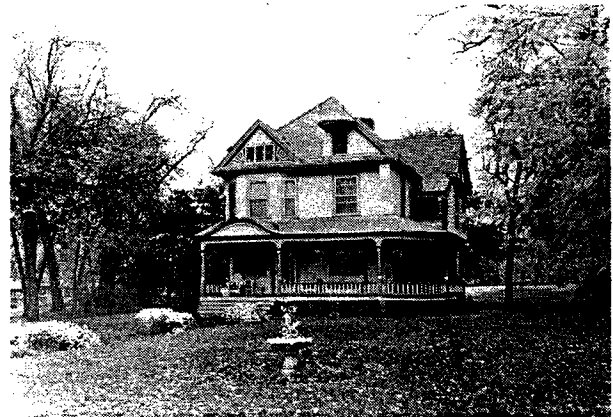
RH03-138
House: Queen Anne

Falls City
C1895



RH03-153
House: Queen Anne

Falls City
C1890



RH03-154
Governor Morehead House: Queen Anne

Falls City
C1910



RH03-167
House: Queen Anne-Free Classic Subtype

Falls City
C1900



RH03-278
House: Queen Anne-Free Classic Subtype

Falls City
C1895



RH03-288
House: Queen Anne-Free Classic Subtype

Falls City
C1910



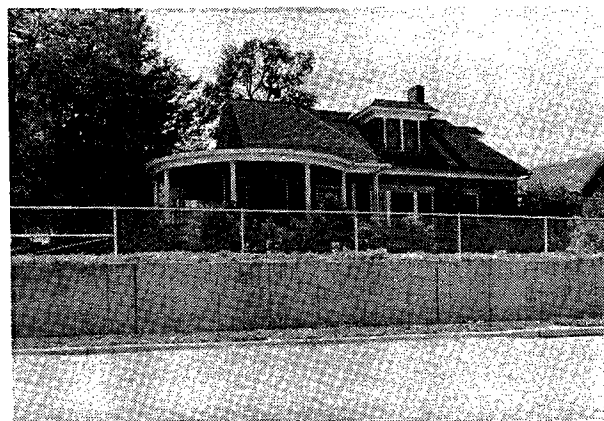
RH03-289
House: Queen Anne-Free Classic Subtype

Falls City
C1910



RH03-358
House: Queen Anne

Falls City
C1898



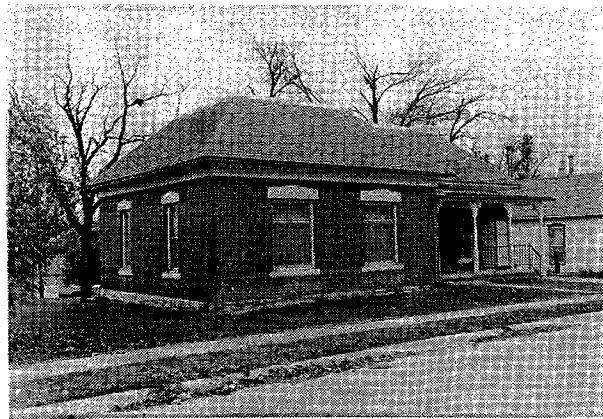
RH04-004
House: Queen Anne

Humboldt
C1895



RH04-078
House: Queen Anne

Humboldt
C1890



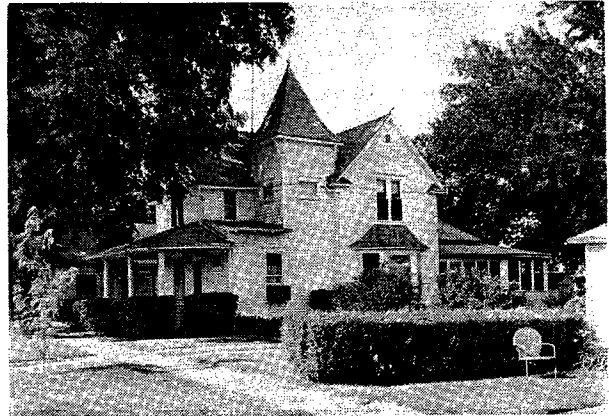
RH04-140
House: Queen Anne

Humboldt
C1890



RH06-019
House: Queen Anne

Rulo
C1910



RH08-010
House: Queen Anne

Shubert
C1890



RH08-017
House: Queen Anne

Shubert
C1890



RH08-020
House: Queen Anne

Shubert
C1895



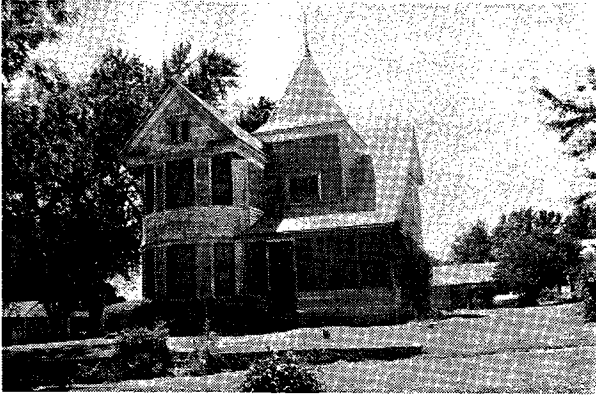
RH08-022
House: Queen Anne-Free Classic Subtype

Shubert
C1905



RH08-032
House: Queen Anne-Free Classic Subtype

Shubert
C1900



RH10-007
House: Queen Anne Free Classic Subtype

Stella
C1895



RH10-009
House: Queen Anne

Stella
C1890



RH10-014
House: Queen Anne-Free Classic Subtype

Stella
C1905



RH10-024
House: Queen Anne-Free Classic Subtype

Stella
C1900



RH10-034
House: Queen Anne

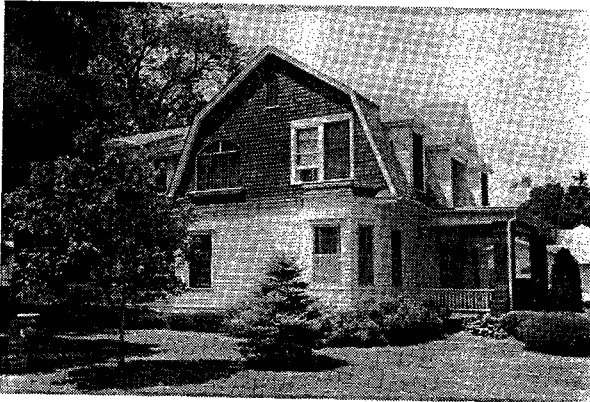
Stella
C1887



RH11-021
House: Queen Anne

Verdon
C1890

VICTORIAN ROMANTICISM: Shingle Style

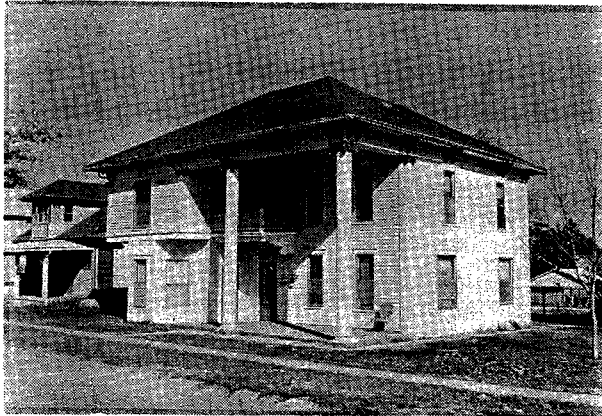


RH03-055

House: Shingle Style

**Falls City
c1905**

NEO-CLASSICISM: Neo-Classical Revival Style



RH03-102

House: Neo-Classical Revival Style

**Falls City
c1898**



RH03-277

House: Neo-Classical Revival Style

**Falls City
c1895**



RH10-011

House: Neo-Classical Revival Style

**Stella
c1910**

POPULAR HOUSES: American Four-Square House Types



RH00-391

House: American Four Square

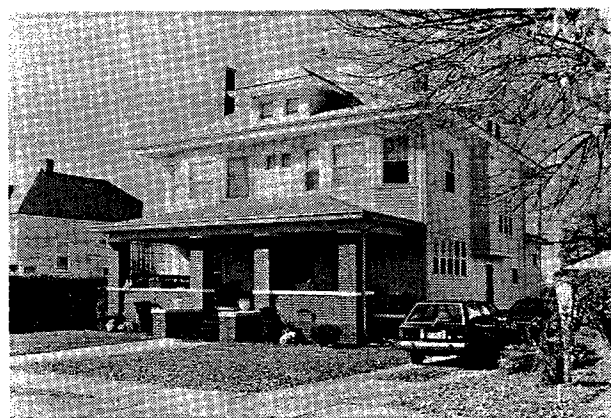
Rural
C1910



RH00-504

House: American Four Square

Rural
C1910

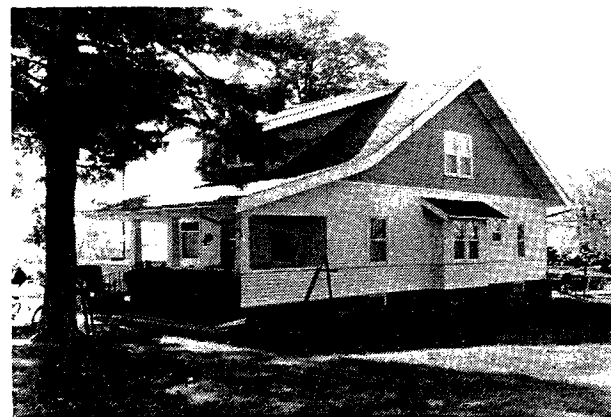


RH03-038

House: American Four Square

Falls City
C1925

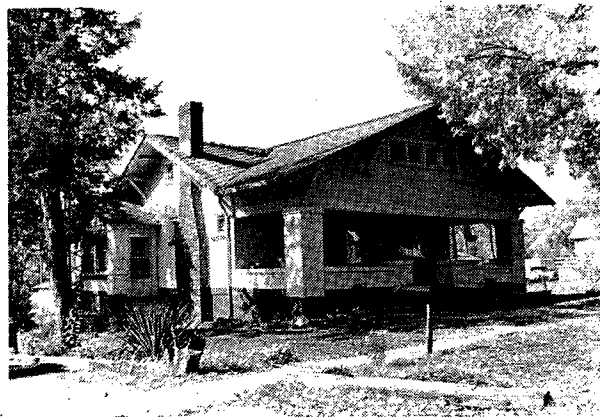
POST-VICTORIAN ROMANTICISM: Craftsman Style Houses, C1915-C1929



RH02-041

House: Craftsman Style

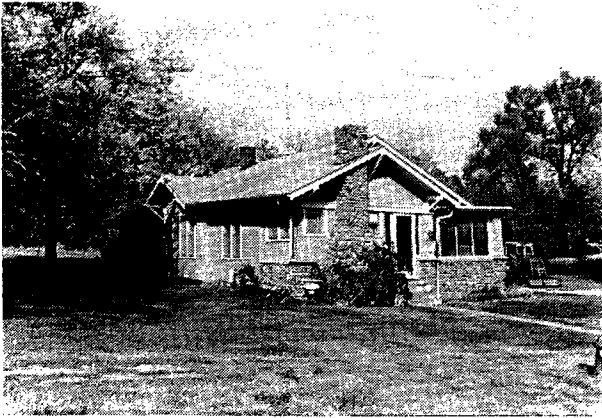
Dawson
C1915



RH02-042

House: Craftsman Style

Dawson
C1915



RH02-051
House: Craftsman Style

Dawson
C1920



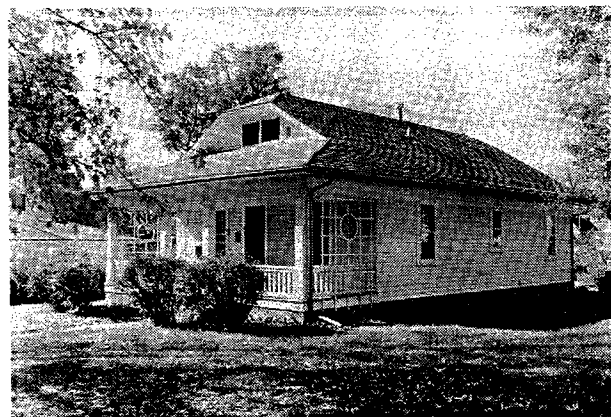
RH03-051
House: Craftsman Style

Falls City
C1910



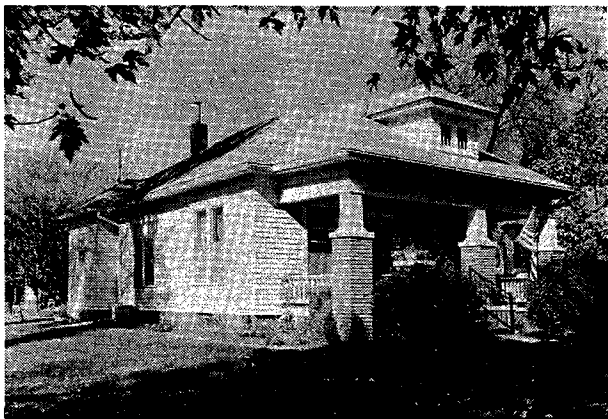
RH03-175
House: Craftsman Style

Falls City
C1920



RH03-251
House: Craftsman Style

Falls City
C1915



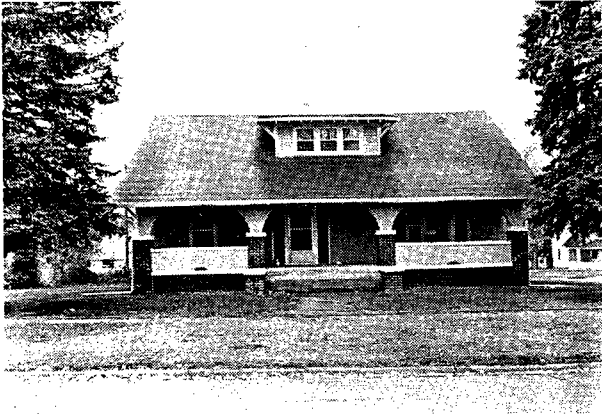
RH03-252
House: Craftsman Style

Falls City
C1915



RH03-258
House: Craftsman Style

Falls City
C1920



RH03-356
House: Craftsman Style

Falls City
C1915



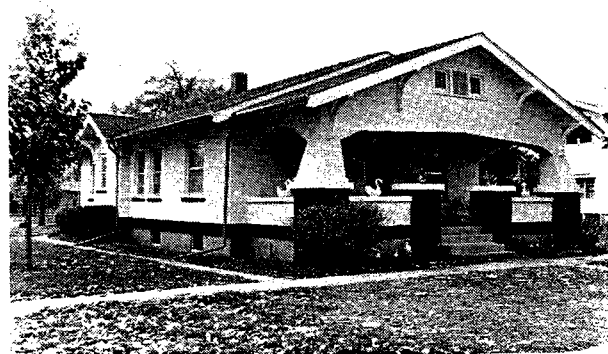
RH03-367
House: Craftsman Style

Falls City
C1920



RH04-057
House: Craftsman style

Humboldt
C1920



RH04-084
House: Craftsman Style

Humboldt
C1920



RH04-114
House: Craftsman Style

Humboldt
C1913



RH04-122
House: Craftsman Style

Humboldt
C1915



RH06-013
House: Craftsman Style

Rulo
C1915



RH04-139
House: Craftsman Style

Humboldt
C1920

POST-VICTORIAN ROMANTICISM: Period Revival Styles



RH03-019
House: Period Revival

Falls City
C1927



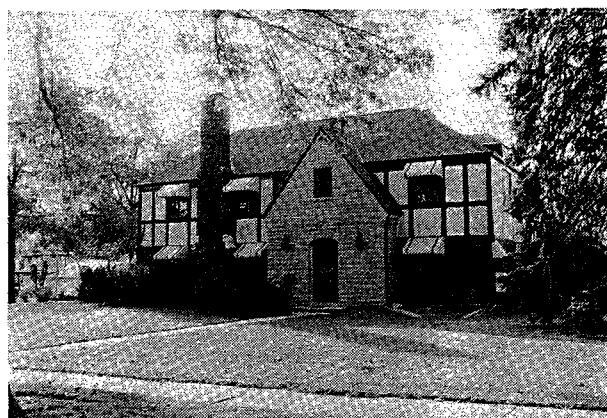
RH03-048
House: Period Revival

Falls City
C1925



RH03-058
House: Period Revival

Falls City
C1928



RH03-286
House: Period Revival

Falls City
C1947

Richardson County House Type Summary

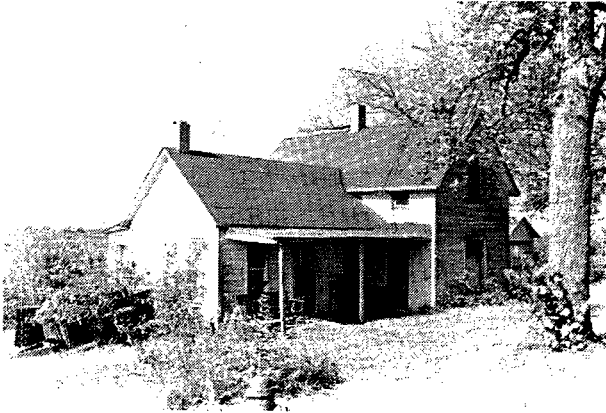


Fig. 14: Circa 1875 limestone house, rural Richardson County, (RH00-390).

During fieldwork for historic buildings surveys it becomes apparent that many houses are not good examples of specific architectural styles. Since the goal of NEHBS is to document all houses with historic integrity, the NESHPO has developed a recording system; the method and rationale are described as follows.

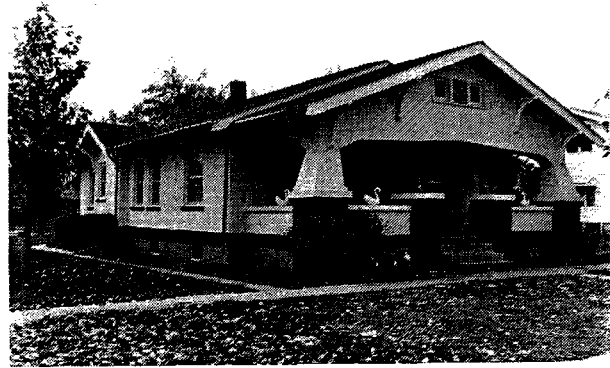
Whether high style, folk/vernacular, or popular, houses can be analyzed for their shapes and frequency of occurrence in a given area. In the case of vernacular houses documenting the form can be especially important since there may not be other convenient ways to describe them. Historians have developed methods to describe ordinary houses; while the methods vary considerably, most use descriptions of the overall shape of the house, including shape, size, and roof type.

The Nebraska Historic Preservation Office uses stylistic terms where possible, and also a system to describe and categorize houses based on five elements. The method visually records form (e.g., rectangular, square); width; number of stories; roof type (e.g., gable, hip); and orientation to the street. These elements are computerized to determine dominant types in survey areas. A brief description of the most numerous combinations and their characteristics identified in Richardson County begins on the following page.



RH08-033

Shubert



RH04-084

Humboldt

Type #1

This type is characterized by a rectangular shape, gable roof house with the narrow end facing the street. This type, with variations, represented over one-third (36%) of all Richardson County houses.



RH08-036

Shubert



RH03-067

Falls City

Type #2

This type, composed of twelve varieties, represents 24% of all Richardson County houses. This type is virtually identical to Type #1 with the exception of the orientation toward the street. In this case, the long dimension of the house is parallel to the street.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

By nature, reconnaissance level surveys often generate more questions than answers and should be viewed only as the beginning of further research. Throughout the Richardson County survey, observations were made about buildings or themes that warranted further study. Recommendations include National Register nominations as identified in the Inventory (see p. 25-86), and suggested historic context development, and theme studies.

Potential Historic Contexts

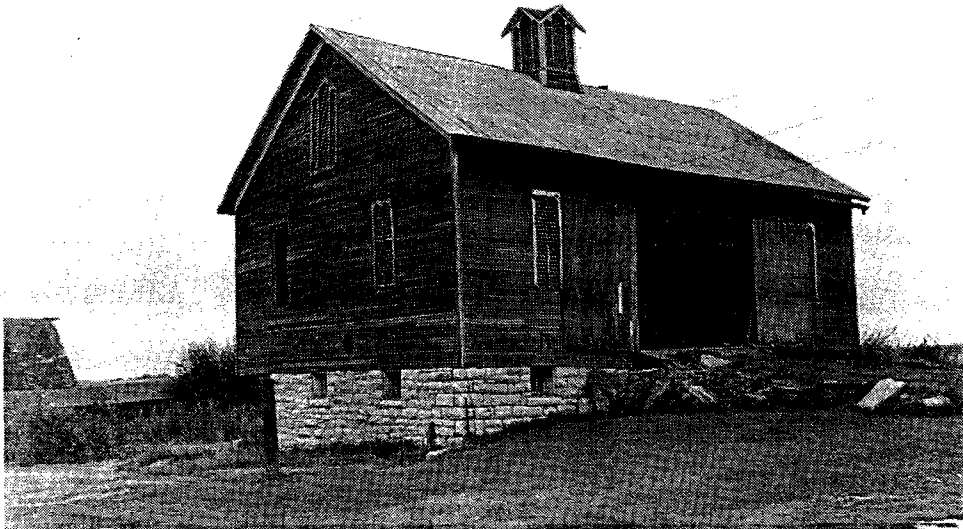


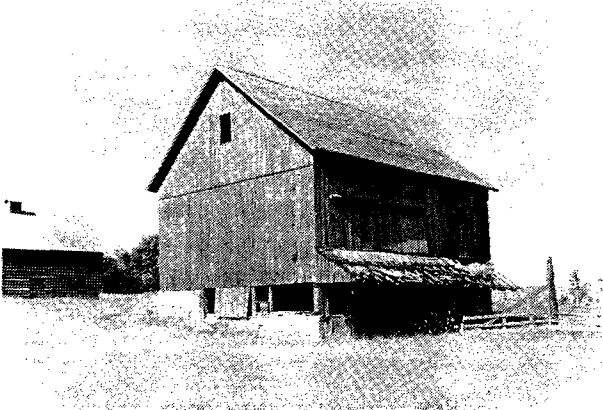
Fig. 15: The Samuel F. Heim Barn, built 1894, rural Richardson County, (RH00-141).

Based on the large number of resources identified and basic research undertaken for the Richardson County survey, further research regarding the county's agricultural development should be conducted. The agricultural historic context for Richardson County is Southeastern General Farming. This report was developed by the NESHPO (1987) and was used as a basis for determining the eligibility of rural properties for reconnaissance level survey. With the completion of the survey it is our recommendation that the property type analysis be developed and integrated into the historic context report.

Two settlement related contexts also appear significant with regard to the surveyed properties in Richardson County: Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement, (H.C.: 16.05.) and Land Ownership: The Homestead Act of 1862 (H.C.: 16.01.). Properties of historic significance with respect to these topics are found in the Agriculture Inventory (p. 39-55) and the Settlement Inventory (p. 67-86).

THEMATIC STUDIES

Historic Barns in Richardson County



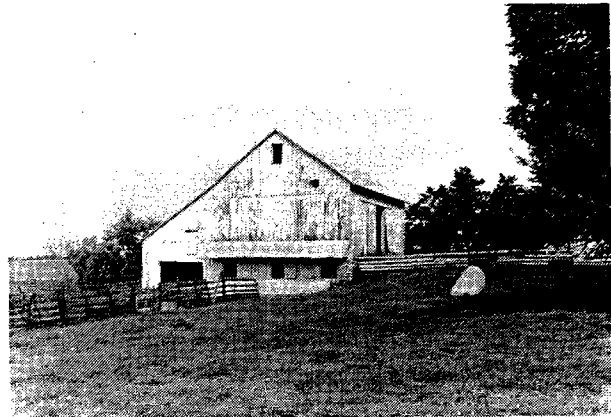
RH00-050



RH00-140



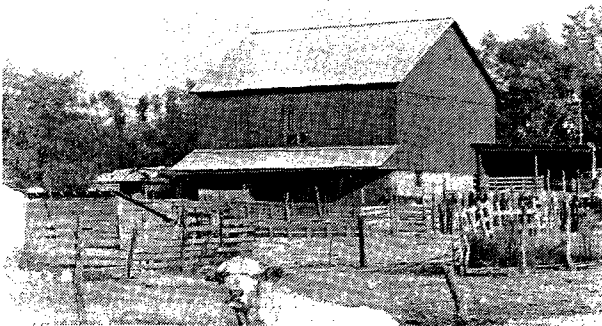
RH00-345



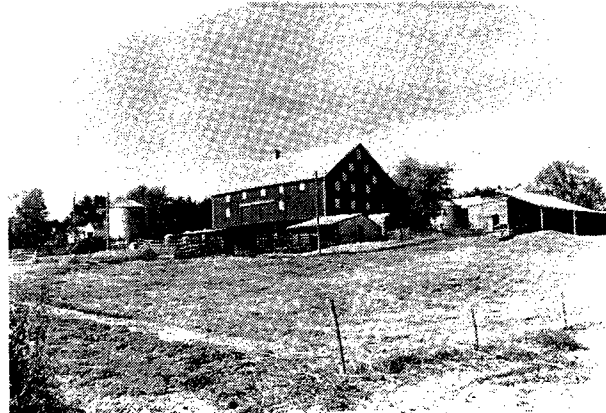
RH00-526

A starting point for the development of agricultural property types should begin with a study of barn types in Richardson County. A large number of exceptional barns were recorded during rural fieldwork. Preliminary research suggests that these barns may be associated with a "Pennsylvania Colony" in Richardson County. Between 1873 and 1885, a large number of German-born immigrants living near Williamsport, Pennsylvania emigrated to the Dawson vicinity of the County. They formed what was known locally as the "Pennsylvania Colony" and many of them built similar barns. These barns are reminiscent of the popular "Pennsylvania Dutch" style barns found in central Pennsylvania. The Richardson County barns feature limestone banked basements, a central threshing floor with side hay mows, and a side wing with hay mow above and loafing shed below. An excellent example of these barns is the Samuel F. Heim Barn built in 1894, (p. 89). Located one-and-one-half miles north of Dawson, the Heim Barn consists of a 40 by 60 foot central wing supported by a banked limestone foundation. The limestone blocks were quarried and cut nearby. Large side doors

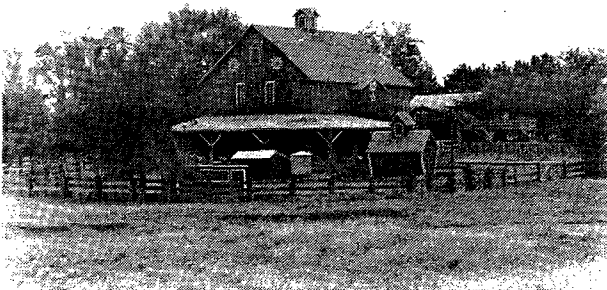
lead to a central threshing floor flanked by adjacent hay mows. The large interior space is spanned with support beams held together with wooden pegs. Livestock stalls are located in the basement where side pent roofs over stall windows provided necessary shade. An original side wing housed additional hay storage with feed chutes down to basement livestock stalls.



RH00-002



RH00-010



RH00-154



RH00-385

Preliminary research suggests that the Pennsylvania Colony barns were generally constructed during the period of development and growth in Richardson County (1890-1920) and represent a time of economic prosperity in southeastern general farming. Based on survey findings, a county-wide review of barns would be necessary to determine more specific boundaries for an intensive study. This research may produce a significant collection of data leading to a multiple property nomination.

Humboldt Commercial Historic District

A commercial historic district study for the community of Humboldt is also recommended. Humboldt's central business district is centered around a public square and contains a number of contributing historic buildings. The preliminary boundaries for the district study are Nemaha Street on the east, Long Branch Street on the west, Third Street on the south, and Fourth Street on the north.



Fig. 15: Historic and contemporary views of the Humboldt business district.

The proposed Historic District includes thirty-three late nineteenth and early twentieth-century buildings located around a central public park. A significant aspect of the district is the historic interaction of commercial and social activities. Historically, the park was the hub of social activities for Humboldt. Parades, holiday memorials and family gatherings were some of the many park activities.

The district is composed primarily of two-story masonry buildings of commercial Italianate design. The sense of enclosure around the park is only disrupted on the northwest where several buildings are non-extant, including the former opera house which burned in the 1980's. The primary era of construction for these buildings was 1880 to 1910. Therefore, these buildings are considered significant examples of commercial architecture from the period of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in the county.

Reconnaissance Survey of the Big Nemaha Basin Czech Settlement



Fig. 16: Řád Jan Kollár čis 101 ZČBJ, 1920-21 (PW00-050).

The Big Nemaha Basin Czech Settlement component of the Pawnee and Richardson county surveys represents Phase I of a planned two phase program designed to intensively document properties significant to local Czech-American history, and the area's agricultural development.

The project was designed in part, to take advantage of research performed for a forthcoming exhibit at the Museum of Nebraska History entitled "The Heart of Two Continents: Czechs and Nebraska," scheduled to open October 30, 1993. The survey seeks to utilize context-based research from the exhibit to add to the understanding of Czech-American material culture, and to record and promote the preservation of significant related properties in one of Nebraska's oldest Czech settlements.

After funding of the project, the survey was initiated at a public meeting in the survey area at the ZCBJ hall near Dubois. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1990, the hall itself is a significant Czech-American property. The public meeting focused on a slide presentation outlining the Czech architectural heritage from the Old Country and its relationship to Czech-American architectural heritage. Following the slides, the two-phase survey project was presented to the public. The meeting was attended by over sixty people, and solicited much comment and enthusiasm. Several leads to important places were compiled at that time, as was a list of informants willing to assist further with the project. Phase I accomplishments would not have been possible without the assistance of the Pawnee County Promotional Network, and leaders Joe Stehlik, Theresa Nicholas, Mary and Norman Barker, and Lawrence and Nettie Stehlik. Others who provided

valuable assistance include Art Lang, Rosie (Brzon) Good, Steve Smith, Richard Blecha, and the staff at the Pawnee and Richardson County Register of Deeds offices.

Phase I of the Czech survey consisted of Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey reconnaissance-level recording of the area, followed by a preliminary evaluation of the data using visual analysis to assess the integrity of the recorded sites in the area, and their relationship to what is known about the Czech-American architectural tradition. From this analysis of 300 recorded sites, 117 were selected for additional preliminary research. These properties were correlated to existing historical atlases to determine Czech ownership of the land through time. Following this correlation, 68 properties which appeared to have the highest potential for cultural and agricultural significance were selected for further research. Land-ownership records were then analyzed with respect to existing farmsteads to select a smaller sample of 52 properties which would receive more intensive documentation including site plans, outline plans of dwellings and other farmstead buildings. Fieldwork also included extensive photography of each site to ensure that all contributing features were recorded.

Fieldwork and scheduling during the contract period was severely hampered by heavy rain and snow in the winter months, and by heavy rains throughout the spring and early summer of 1993. Currently the Big Nemaha River is over its banks, and much of the survey area has been flooded for several days. As a result, some anticipated data was not available for inclusion in this Phase I report. To date, a limited number of properties have been intensively surveyed, but more fieldwork is anticipated in August, 1993.

The Big Nemaha Basin area is one of the oldest Czech settlements in Nebraska. The first permanent Czech settler in Nebraska, Karel Culek (Charles Zulek) located here in 1856. His farm formed the nucleus of what became a substantial colony. He also provided valuable assistance to others of his countrymen seeking to locate farms here, especially in the southernmost of the Nebraska settlements and in northern Kansas.

By comparison with other Czech settlements further west, the Big Nemaha Basin settlement is of historical, cultural and architectural interest because it began in an area of southeastern Nebraska where substantial prior claims had been made by native-born English-speaking Americans. Many of these settlers had emigrated from the southern and midwest regions of the United States. As a result, early Czech settlers were dispersed from others of their country, and were surrounded by native-born peoples. These scattered locations, however, still represented a Czech-American foothold in large areas of the Basin, stretching from southwestern Richardson to north-central Pawnee County. Later, after the American native-born settlers left the area, Czech, German and Swiss immigrants moved in. By around 1910, Czechs had established a nearly contiguous expanded settlement from the early areas established during the 1850s-70s.

The farmhouses recorded as part of this phase of work, then, represent at least three distinct types of resources. A few "old world" house types were recorded which represent a direct transplantation of traditional culture to southeastern Nebraska (see PW00-058: Vaclav Brzon, PW00-053: Joseph Straka-Frank Dobrovolny, RH00-445: Matej & Vaclav Safarik, and RH00-468: Frank Dvorak). The age of these buildings suggests that they are relics of an early landscape which existed at one time in the settlement as evident from historic photographs at the Table Rock Museum. A second type of building represents Czech occupation of existing houses constructed previously by persons of other culture groups (see PW00-179: John Wilson-Anton Klein Fig. 17, PW00-130: Franta Macha, PW00-173: Christian

& Henry Rist, PW00-302: Joseph Dvorak, PW00-304: Albert Kovanda, and PW00-144: John Stepanek). These properties offer great potential insight into changing room-use and other dwelling transformations including additions and rebuilding to accommodate Czech-American needs. Likewise, the third type, dwellings constructed by second or third generation Czech-Americans, offers information on the process of assimilation into the larger American culture, as well as insights into the persistence of traditional lifestyles (see PW00-300: Jan Sochor Fig. 18, and PW00-053: Joseph Straka-Frank Dobrovolny).



Fig. 17: John Wilson-Anton Klein House



Fig. 18: Jan Sochor House

Phase I survey work has also recorded a much larger and more diverse Czech-American landscape within the Basin which reveals an extensive cultural network. In addition to dwellings and farmsteads, schools, meeting halls, theatres, churches, cemeteries, commercial buildings, dance platform sites, public parks and banks with explicit Czech-American associations have all been identified. Together these resources indicate a network of mutual aid and support which perpetuated Czech-American traditions and values in the settlement until the outbreak of World War II, when many of the old institutions started to decline.

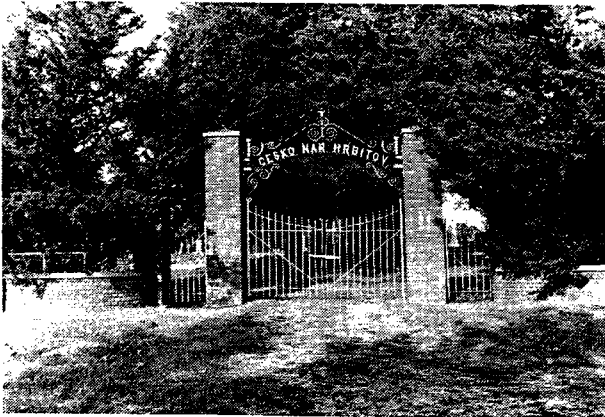
Finally, a majority of the properties evaluated for further work will yield significant information on the related and overlapping areas of local agricultural, history and culture. Limited work has been performed in Nebraska on the material culture of agricultural history; the few National Register of Historic Places nominations to date throughout the state provide only a small random sampling of farms. Farmsteads identified within the Basin will provide much-needed information, particularly for the Southeastern General Farming region; Phase II survey work will be the first systematic effort of this kind in Nebraska. This region is of additional interest because of its varied and somewhat rugged terrain, which yields a cultural landscape explicitly and visibly related to the natural landscape of the Basin.



RH00-445: Matej Safarik Farm



RH00-448: Vaclav Petrashek Farm



RH00-065: Cesko Narodni Hrbítov



RH00-468: Frank Dvorak Farm



RH00-409: Frank Skalac Farm



RH00-417: Joseph Petrashek Farm

Conclusion



It is our belief that people, and the places they live, are the raw materials of history. The built environment, and its development through time, are proper subjects for research for it is through the study of the past that we gain a fuller comprehension of the present. The need for preserving historic properties was expressed on a national level in 1966 by Senator Edmund Muskie as he addressed the eighty-ninth Congress on the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act:

"In less than 200 years, America has grown from a sparsely populated agricultural community of States to the most urbanized and technologically advanced Nation in the world. During these 20 decades and before, American genius has created marvels of mortar and stone... In the next four decades alone, our expanding population and urbanization will require more construction than we have witnessed during our first 20 decades. This means that much of what we have created to date is threatened by the thrust of bulldozers or the corrosion of neglect. In many instances, efforts to preserve sites of architectural and historic value will be too late. America must move promptly and vigorously to protect the important legacies which remain. This we can achieve without blunting our progress. With sensitive planning, the past and the future can live as neighbors and contribute jointly to the quality of our civilization."

In the year 1993, America has passed the halfway point in the forty-year period of expansion delineated in this speech. Have we achieved the balance of preserving our past while progressing toward the future? In some cases we have, but in many others we have not. This does not say that all older buildings are worthy of preservation. The neglect or destruction of non-contributing buildings has no adverse affect on the historic character of the built environment. However, the heightening of public awareness and the education of our elected public officials about historic preservation is essential. It is imperative that documentation and review of threatened historic buildings be conducted and appropriate decisions made regarding the cultural value of historic properties. It was toward this goal that the historic buildings of the Central Platte Valley and Southeast Nebraska regions were preliminarily recorded. It is our hope that the historic properties within this region will be enjoyed by many future generations of Nebraska citizens.

GLOSSARY

APPENDIX 1: Glossary of Architectural Styles

This glossary lists architectural styles common in Nebraska during the mid-to-late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries. Style names are followed by dates suggesting general periods of construction, and brief descriptions identifying characteristic features. These summaries were defined by the NESHPO and included in their publication "Historic Places: The National Register for Nebraska" (NEBRASKAland, Jan.-Feb., 1989).

Italianate 1870-1890

A popular style for houses, these square, rectangular, or L-shaped two-story buildings have low-pitched hip roofs, with wide eaves usually supported by heavy brackets, tall narrow windows, and front porches. In some cases, the roof may be topped with a cupola.

Queen Anne 1880-1900

A style which enjoyed widespread popularity in the state, these two-story houses have asymmetrical facades and steeply pitched rooflines of irregular shape. Characteristics include a variety of surface textures on walls, prominent towers, tall chimneys, and porches with gingerbread trim.

County Capitol 1880-1910

This was a popular form for courthouses in the state and was inspired by the U.S. Capitol in Washington D.C. Usually situated on a courthouse square, these square-shaped monumental buildings exhibit corner pavilions, a prominent central domed tower, and Neo-Classical or Romanesque styling.

Romanesque Revival 1880-1920

These buildings are of masonry construction and usually show some rough-faced stonework. The Roman or round-topped arch is a key feature. Facades are asymmetrical and most examples have towers, brick corbelling and horizontal stone banding.

Late Gothic Revival 1880-1930

A later version of the Gothic style, these buildings are generally larger and use heavy masonry construction. In churches, masonry is sometimes used throughout the structure. The pointed-arch window opening remains a key feature, however designs are more subdued than those of the earlier period.

Eclectic 1890-1910

An eclectic building displays a combination of architectural elements from various styles. It usually resulted when a house designed in one architectural style was remodeled.

Shingle 1890-1920

Characteristics include a two-story asymmetrical house with hip, gable, or gambrel roof; walls covered wholly or in part with wood shingles; little or no ornamentation; and extensive porches.

GLOSSARY

Neo-Classical Revival 1900-1920

Front facades are usually dominated by a full-height porch with the roof supported by classical columns. Symmetrically arranged buildings show monumental proportions, balanced windows, and a central entry.

Renaissance Revival 1900-1920

The style is characterized by formalism in plans, raised basements, low hipped roofs covered with clay tiles, symmetrical facades with wide overhanging eaves, arched entries and second story porches. Window treatments vary from story to story and are flat or round arched.

Georgian or Colonial Revival 1900-1930

A style characterized by a symmetrical facade enriched with classical detail, gable or hip roof, and eaves detailed as classical cornices. The standard window is rectangular with a double-hung sash. The Palladian window is often used as a focal point.

Spanish Colonial Revival 1900-1920

These buildings, which have a southwestern flavor, show masonry construction usually covered with plaster or stucco, red-tiled hipped roofs, and arcaded porches. Some facades are enriched with curvilinear and decorated roof lines.

Prairie 1900-1930

This movement, popularized by Frank Lloyd Wright, emphasized the integration of a building and its site. Elements of the style include a low-pitched roof line with wide over-hanging eaves, two stories high with one-story porch, and an overall horizontal emphasis in the design.

Period 1920-1930

Influenced by the styles of medieval English and French country cottages, these houses are usually of two stories and display irregular massing, steeply pitched roofs with slate or clay tile covering, massive chimneys, half-timbering, casement windows, and attached garages.

Modernistic 1930-1940

Art Deco, the earlier Modernistic phase, was used primarily for public and commercial buildings and is characterized by angular composition, with towers and vertical projections and smooth wall surfaces with stylized and geometric motifs, including zigzags and chevrons. Art Moderne, the later version, shows smooth wall finishes without surface ornamentation, asymmetrical facades with a horizontal emphasis, flat roofs, rounded corners, and bands of windows or curved window glass creating a streamlined effect.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 2: Inventories of Richardson County Towns

RH01: BARADA, RICHARDSON COUNTY. INVENTORY OF NEHBS PROPERTIES.
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK.

| NEHBS NUMBER | DATE | NAME | HISTORIC CONTEXT | BLDG. | CONTRIBUTING | | | PROPERTY TYPE | DOE |
|-----------------|-------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------|--------------|------|-----|------------------|-----|
| | | | | | SITE | STRU | OBJ | | |
| *RH01-001 | C1900 | SCHOOL | 06.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 06.3 | C |
| *RH01-002 | C1900 | EV. UN. BRETHREN CHURCH/PARS. | 02.06.10 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 02.1.4, 02.04.03 | P |
| *RH01-003 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | I |
| *RH01-004 | 1910 | COMMERCIAL BUILDING/HOUSE | 16.05, 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1, 12.1.1 | I |
| *RH01-005 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | I |
| *RH01-006 | C1900 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | I |
| *RH01-007 | C1900 | FARM | 16.05 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | | N |
| RH01-008 | C1885 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.05 | C |

RH02: DAWSON, RICHARDSON COUNTY. INVENTORY OF NEHBS PROPERTIES.
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK.

| NEHBS NUMBER | DATE | NAME | HISTORIC CONTEXT | BLDG. | CONTRIBUTING | | | PROPERTY TYPE | DOE |
|-----------------|-------|--------------------------------|---------------------|-------|--------------|------|-----|------------------|-----|
| | | | | | SITE | STRU | OBJ | | |
| *RH02-001 | | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH02-002 | | HOUSE (ALT. PORCH) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH02-003 | 1895 | DAWSON BANK/COMMERCIAL BLDG. | 15.05.03 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15.1.1, 12.1.2 | P |
| *RH02-004 | | HOUSE (SEVERLY ALT.) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH02-005 | C1920 | GAS STATION | 12.02.03, 13.03 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13.3.3.3 | P |
| *RH02-006 | 1899 | ST. MARY'S CHURCH & RECTORY | 02.01 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 02.1.4, 02.4.4 | P |
| *RH02-007 | C1900 | ABANDONED HOUSE | 16.05 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH02-008 | | HOUSE (SEVERELY ALT.) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH02-009 | C1890 | SCHOOL | 06.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 06.3 | P |
| *RH02-010 | | HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH02-011 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | E |
| *RH02-012 | | HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH02-013 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH02-014 | | HOUSE (ALT.) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH02-015 | | POST OFFICE (NE) | 04.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 04.2.3 | N |
| *RH02-016 | 1925 | DAWSON PUBLIC SCHOOL (ALT.WDWS | 06.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 06.3 | N |
| *RH02-017 | 1921 | EV. CHURCH (NOW UN. METHODIST) | 02.99 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 02.1.4 | E |
| *RH02-018 | 1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| *RH02-019 | | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH02-020 | C1895 | W.B. MAZE HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| *RH02-021 | C1890 | HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH02-022 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH02-023 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH02-024 | C1910 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |

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| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|---|-------------------|---|
| *RH02-025 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| *RH02-026 | C1910 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | I |
| *RH02-027 | C1910 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH02-028 | C1900 | HOUSE (ALT. WDW) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH02-029 | C1900 | HOUSE (ALTERED) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH02-030 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH02-031 | SITE NOT FOUND, NO FILE/PHOTO | | | | | | | | C |
| *RH02-032 | C1920 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | I |
| *RH02-033 | C1885 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | I |
| *RH02-034 | C1900 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| RH02-035 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH02-036 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH02-037 | C1885 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH02-038 | C1865 | HEIM CEMETERY | 02.00 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 02.3.1 | C |
| RH02-039 | C1913 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH02-040 | C1900 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH02-041 | C1915 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| RH02-042 | C1915 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| RH02-043 | C1925 | WATER TOWER | 15.01 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 15.5.2 | C |
| RH02-044 | C1885 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| RH02-045 | C1895 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH02-046 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH02-047 | C1885 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH02-048 | C1885 | COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.1 | P |
| RH02-049 | C1900 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH02-050 | C1885 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH02-051 | C1920 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| RH02-052 | C1885 | RILEY HOUSE | 16.05 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 16.5.1 | E |
| RH02-053 | C1913 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH02-054 | C1885 | FORMER FEED STORE | 12.02.01, 13.03 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.2, 13.3.3.3. | C |
| RH02-055 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH02-056 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |

RH03: FALLS CITY, RICHARDSON COUNTY. INVENTORY OF NEHBS PROPERTIES.
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK.

| NEHBS NUMBER | DATE | NAME | HISTORIC CONTEXT | BLDG. | CONTRIBUTING | | | PROPERTY TYPE | DOE |
|-----------------|-------|------------|---------------------|-------|--------------|------|-----|------------------|-----|
| | | | | | SITE | STRU | OBJ | | |
| *RH03-001 | | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-002 | | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-003 | | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-004 | | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-005 | | HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-006 | | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-007 | | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-008 | C1885 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-009 | C1910 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |

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| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|--------|---|
| *RH03-010 | HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-011 | C1910 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| *RH03-012 | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-013 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-014 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-015 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-016 | C1890 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-017 | HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-018 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-019 | C1927 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | E |
| *RH03-020 | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-021 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-022 | C1947 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-023 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-024 | C1895 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | E |
| *RH03-025 | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-026 | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-027 | 1938 MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM | 04.02 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 07.1.2 | E |
| *RH03-028 | HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-029 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-030 | HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-031 | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-032 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-033 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-034 | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-035 | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-036 | HOUSE (ALT. WINDOWS) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-037 | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-038 | C1910 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| *RH03-039 | HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-040 | C1895 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| *RH03-041 | HOUSE (ALT. ROOF) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-042 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-043 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-044 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-045 | HOUSE (SEVERELY ALT.) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-046 | C1915 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-047 | HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-048 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | E |
| *RH03-049 | C1895 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| *RH03-050 | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-051 | C1910 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| *RH03-052 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-053 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| *RH03-054 | HOUSE (NC REAR ADDN.) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-055 | C1910 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| *RH03-056 | C1910 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-057 | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-058 | C1928 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |

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| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|---|----------------|---|
| *RH03-059 | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-060 | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-061 | C1895 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | E |
| *RH03-062 | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-063 | C1895 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| *RH03-064 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-065 | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-066 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-067 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-068 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-069 | 1923 RICHARD COUNTY COURTHOUSE | 04.03 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 04.1.7 | E |
| *RH03-070 | 1924 WEAVER HOTEL | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.3.1, 12.1.3 | P |
| *RH03-071 | C1927 BANK OF RICHARDSON/MASON. HALL | 15.05, 05.02.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15.1.1, 05.1.1 | E |
| *RH03-072 | COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.1 | C |
| *RH03-073 | C1915 COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.2 | C |
| *RH03-074 | 1929 COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.2 | P |
| *RH03-075 | 1890 COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.3 | C |
| *RH03-076 | 1892 GEHLING THEATRE (ALT. EXTER) | 07.07.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 07.1.4 | E |
| *RH03-077 | 1875 I.O.O.F. HALL (NE) | 05.02.06, 12.02 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.2 | N |
| *RH03-078 | COMMERCIAL BUILDING (NE) | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.1 | N |
| *RH03-079 | COMMERCIAL BUILDING (NE) | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.1 | N |
| *RH03-080 | 1910 1ST. CHRISTIAN CHURCH | 02.99 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 02.1.4 | P |
| *RH03-081 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-082 | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-083 | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-084 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-085 | HOUSE (SEVERELY ALT.) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-086 | COMMERCIAL BUILDING (CONDEM.) | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.1 | P |
| *RH03-087 | HOUSE (ALT. PORCH) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-088 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-089 | HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-090 | HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-091 | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-092 | ASSEMBLY OF GOD CHURCH (ALT.) | 02.99 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 02.1.4 | N |
| *RH03-093 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-094 | C1905 GROUP OF FOUR HOUSE'S | 16.05 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| *RH03-095 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-096 | HOUSE (SEVERELY ALT.) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-097 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-098 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-099 | HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-100 | ST. THOMAS CHURCH | 02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 02.1.4 | N |
| *RH03-101 | COMMERCIAL BUILDING (ALT.) | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.1 | N |
| *RH03-102 | C1898 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| *RH03-103 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-104 | C1889 BELL-JENNE HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| *RH03-105 | HOUSE(NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-106 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-107 | HOUSE (SEVERELY ALT.) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-108 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |

APPENDICES

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|-----------|-------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|---|----------------|---|
| *RH03-109 | C1913 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | E |
| *RH03-110 | | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-111 | | HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-112 | | HOUSE (ALT. WINDOW) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-113 | | G.A.R. HALL | 05.01.07 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 05.1 | N |
| *RH03-114 | | JR. HIGH SCHOOL | 06.01.03 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 06.3.1 | N |
| *RH03-115 | | HOUSE (NC GARAGE ADDN.) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-116 | | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-117 | C1890 | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-118 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| *RH03-119 | | HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-120 | C1890 | HOUSE (SEVERELY ALT.) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-121 | | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-122 | | HOUSE/GOOLSBY HOTEL (ALT.) | 12.02.01, 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.3.1, 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-123 | | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-124 | | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-125 | | HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-126 | | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-127 | | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-128 | | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-129 | | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-130 | C1898 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| *RH03-131 | | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-132 | | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-133 | | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-134 | | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-135 | | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-136 | | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-137 | | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-138 | C1895 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| *RH03-139 | | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-140 | | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-141 | | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-142 | | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-143 | | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-144 | | HOUSE (SEVERELY ALT.) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-145 | | HOUSE (SEVERELY ALT.) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-146 | | HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-147 | C1885 | BIRKHAUSER-BROADSTONE HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | E |
| *RH03-148 | | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-149 | | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-150 | | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-151 | | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH03-152 | C1895 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-153 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| *RH03-154 | C1910 | GOVERNOR MOREHEAD HOUSE (3RD) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | E |
| *RH03-155 | | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH03-156 | | BURLINGTON NORTHERN DEPOT (NE) | 13.04.02 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13.5.2 | N |
| *RH03-157 | 1888 | BARN | 08.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 08.1.02 | C |
| *RH03-158 | C1920 | MISSOURI PACIFIC DEPOT | 13.04.02 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13.5.2 | E |
| *RH03-159 | | BATHHOUSE | 07.06.03.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 07.6.3 | N |

APPENDICES

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|-----------|-----------------------------------|----------|---|---|---|---|--------|---|
| *RH03-160 | INDUSTRIAL BUILDING | 10.02 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.2.2 | N |
| *RH03-161 | C1910 COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.1 | N |
| RH03-162 | C1940 CANDELIGHT CABIN RESTAURANT | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15.2.2 | C |
| RH03-163 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-164 | C1918 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-165 | C1910 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-166 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-167 | C1900 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| RH03-168 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-169 | C1910 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-170 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-171 | C1915 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-172 | C1910 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-173 | C1915 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-174 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-175 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| RH03-176 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-177 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-178 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-179 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-180 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-181 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-182 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-183 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-184 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-185 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-186 | C1895 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-187 | C1910 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-188 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-189 | C1890 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-190 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-191 | C1918 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-192 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-193 | C1915 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-194 | C1910 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-195 | C1913 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-196 | C1885 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-197 | C1915 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-198 | C1910 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-199 | C1915 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-200 | C1918 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-201 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-202 | C1913 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-203 | C1890 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-204 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-205 | C1890 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-206 | C1910 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-207 | C1915 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-208 | C1910 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |

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|----------|---------------------------|----------|---|---|---|---|----------|---|
| RH03-209 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-210 | C1913 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-211 | C1913 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-213 | C1913 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-213 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-214 | C1900 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-215 | C1900 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-216 | C1915 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-217 | C1915 FORMER THEATER | 07.07 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 07.1.1 | C |
| RH03-218 | C1928 COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.2 | C |
| RH03-219 | C1925 COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.1 | C |
| RH03-220 | 1930 COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.2 | C |
| RH03-221 | C1890 RYAN BUILDING | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.2 | C |
| RH03-222 | C1947 IDEAL CLEANERS | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.1 | P |
| RH03-223 | C1910 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-224 | C1913 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-225 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-226 | C1900 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-227 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-228 | C1890 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| RH03-229 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-230 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-231 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-232 | C1913 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-233 | C1913 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-234 | C1915 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-235 | C1915 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-236 | C1915 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-237 | C1915 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-238 | C1900 HOUSE | 16.05 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-239 | C1908 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-240 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-241 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-242 | C1900 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-243 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-244 | C1915 COMMERCIAL GARAGE | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13.3.3.4 | C |
| RH03-245 | C1925 COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.1 | C |
| RH03-246 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-247 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-248 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-249 | C1900 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-250 | C1900 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-251 | C1915 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| RH03-252 | C1915 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| RH03-253 | C1915 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-254 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-255 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-256 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-257 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |

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|----------|------------------------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|-----|-------------------|---|
| RH03-258 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| RH03-259 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-260 | C1910 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-261 | C1900 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-262 | C1915 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-263 | C1910 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-264 | C1910 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-265 | C1925 COMMERCIAL GARAGE/DEALERSHIP | 12.02.01, 13.03 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13.3.3.4, 13.3.3. | P |
| RH03-266 | C1913 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-267 | C1890 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-268 | C1915 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-269 | C1895 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-270 | C1910 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-271 | C1915 DUPLEX | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.3 | C |
| RH03-272 | C1915 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-273 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-274 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-275 | C1890 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-276 | C1900 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-277 | C1895 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| RH03-278 | C1895 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| RH03-279 | C1890 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-280 | C1890 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-281 | C1915 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-282 | C1918 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-283 | C1910 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-284 | C1910 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-285 | C1910 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-286 | C1947 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| RH03-287 | C1937 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| RH03-288 | C1910 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| RH03-289 | C1910 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | E |
| RH03-290 | C1910 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-291 | C1913 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-292 | C1900 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-293 | C1910 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 06. | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-294 | C1910 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-295 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-296 | C1895 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-297 | C1913 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-298 | C1910 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-299 | 1897 BRETHREN CHURCH | 02.06.09 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 02.1.4 | P |
| RH03-300 | C1890 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-301 | C1913 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-302 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-303 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-304 | C1890 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-305 | C1913 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-306 | C1890 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-307 | C1898 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |

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|----------|-------------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|--------|---|
| RH03-308 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-309 | C1905 HOUSE (NOW APTS.) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-310 | C1915 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-311 | C1900 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-312 | C1915 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-313 | C1890 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-314 | C1915 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-315 | C1910 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-316 | C1915 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-317 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-318 | C1915 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-319 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-320 | C1915 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-321 | C1900 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-322 | C1910 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-323 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-324 | C1908 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-325 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-326 | C1914 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-327 | C1910 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-328 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-329 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-330 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-331 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-332 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-333 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-334 | C1890 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-335 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-336 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-337 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-338 | C1908 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-339 | C1908 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-340 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-341 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-342 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-343 | C1890 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-344 | C1885 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-345 | C1895 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-346 | C1890 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-347 | C1913 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-348 | C1890 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| RH03-349 | C1915 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-350 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-351 | C1890 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| RH03-352 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-353 | C1915 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-354 | C1890 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-355 | C1895 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-356 | C1915 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| RH03-357 | C1910 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |

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| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|------------------------------------|--------------|---|---|---|---|-----------|---|
| RH03-358 | C1898 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| RH03-359 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-360 | C1915 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-361 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-362 | C1890 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-363 | C1913 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-364 | C1890 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-365 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-366 | C1915 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-367 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| RH03-368 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-369 | C1910 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-370 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-371 | C1913 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-372 | C1913 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-373 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-374 | C1910 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-375 | C1941 FORMER NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY | 04.07 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 04.4.1.06 | C |
| RH03-376 | C1910 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-377 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-378 | C1918 ERATH COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.2 | C |
| RH03-379 | C1913 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-380 | C1915 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-381 | C1915 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-382 | C1937 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-383 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-384 | C1913 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-385 | C1900 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-386 | C1915 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-387 | C1910 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-388 | C1885 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-389 | C1915 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-390 | C1915 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-391 | C1913 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-392 | C1890 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| RH03-393 | C1915 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-394 | C1910 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-395 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-396 | C1915 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-397 | C1920 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-398 | C1890 HOUSE | 16.05 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-399 | C1887 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-400 | C1888 HOUSE ON NC FARM | 16.05, 08.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-401 | C1910 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-402 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-403 | C1890 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-404 | C1908 HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-405 | C1905 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-406 | C1885 HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |

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|----------|-------|--------------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|--------|---|
| RH03-407 | C1913 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-408 | C1915 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-409 | C1915 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH03-410 | 1940 | W.P.A. JUG BROWN STADIUM | 07.01 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 07.3.2 | E |

RH04: HUMBOLDT, RICHARDSON COUNTY. INVENTORY OF NEHBS PROPERTIES.
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK.

| NEHBS NUMBER | DATE | NAME | HISTORIC CONTEXT | BLDG. | SITE | CONTRIBUTING STRU OBJ | PROPERTY TYPE | DOE |
|-----------------|-------|--------------------------------|---------------------|-------|------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| ===== | | | | | | | | |
| *RH04-001 | | COOPER MILLS | 11.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11.1.1 C |
| *RH04-002 | | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| *RH04-003 | 1908 | METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH | 02.06.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 02.1.4 C |
| *RH04-004 | C1895 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 P |
| *RH04-005 | 1884 | 1ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH | 02.04.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 02.1.4 P |
| *RH04-006 | 1893 | HOLMAN, JOHN HOUSE NRHP | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 |
| *RH04-007 | | HUMBOLDT WATER, STREET & MAINT | 04.02 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 04.2 C |
| *RH04-008 | | HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 N |
| *RH04-009 | | HOUSE (ALT. WINDOW) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 N |
| *RH04-010 | | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 I |
| *RH04-011 | | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| *RH04-012 | | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 N |
| *RH04-013 | | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 N |
| *RH04-014 | | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 N |
| *RH04-015 | | HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 N |
| *RH04-016 | | HOUSE (STRIP SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 N |
| *RH04-017 | | HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 N |
| *RH04-018 | | HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 N |
| *RH04-019 | C1885 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 P |
| *RH04-020 | | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| *RH04-021 | | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 C |
| *RH04-022 | | HOUSE (PORCH NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 N |
| *RH04-023 | | HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 N |
| *RH04-024 | | HOUSE (FACADE ADDN) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 N |
| *RH04-025 | | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 N |
| *RH04-026 | 1898 | ZULEK BUILDING | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.2 C |
| *RH04-027 | 1915 | ENTERPRISE OFFICE (ALT WDWS) | 14.02 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14.2.1 N |
| *RH04-028 | | COMMERCIAL BUILDING (ALT WDWS) | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.2 N |
| *RH04-029 | 1886 | WHITNEY BUILDING | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.2 C |
| *RH04-030 | 1917 | I.O.O.F. HALL (SEVERELY ALT.) | 05.02.06, | 12.02 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 05.1.1, 12.1.2 N |
| *RH04-031 | 1884 | MARBURGERS SHOES | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.2 P |
| *RH04-032 | | COMMERCIAL BUILDING (ALT.) | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.2 N |
| *RH04-033 | | B T HNZDA BUILDING | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.1 C |
| *RH04-034 | 1883 | BRUUN MEMORIAL LIBRARY | 06.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 04.2.4 I |
| *RH04-035 | | COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.2 P |
| *RH04-036 | 1938 | CITY AUDITORIUM (ALT. WDWS) | 04.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 07.1.2 I |
| *RH04-037 | | COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.2 P |

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|-----------|-------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|---|------------------|---|
| *RH04-038 | 1905 | CITY HALL (NE) | 04.02 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 04.1.5.1 | I |
| *RH04-039 | | PUBLIC SQUARE | 07.06.03.01 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 07.5.1 | C |
| *RH04-040 | | REUEL NIMS STORE (NE) | 16.05, 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1, 12.02.01 | N |
| *RH04-041 | | | | | | | | | |
| *RH04-042 | C1920 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH04-043 | | HUMBLODT B & N DEPOT (NE) | 13.04.02 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13.5.2 | N |
| *RH04-044 | | WATER TOWER (NE) | 15.01 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 15.5.2 | N |
| *RH04-045 | C1930 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH04-046 | C1920 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH04-047 | C1920 | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH04-048 | C1920 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH04-049 | C1890 | HOUSE (INFILLED PORCH) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH04-050 | C1920 | HOUSE (SEVERELY ALT.) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH04-051 | C1910 | HOUSE (ALT. PORCH COLUMNS) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH04-052 | C1930 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | I |
| *RH04-053 | C1910 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH04-054 | C1920 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | I |
| *RH04-055 | 1907 | LEADER NEWSPAPER BUILDING | 14.02 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14.2.1 | C |
| *RH04-056 | C1920 | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH04-057 | C1920 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| *RH04-058 | C1910 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | I |
| *RH04-059 | C1910 | HOUSE (PART OF PORCH INFILLED) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH04-060 | C1970 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH04-061 | C1910 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | I |
| *RH04-062 | C1920 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | I |
| *RH04-063 | C1890 | HOUSE (ALUM SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH04-064 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | I |
| *RH04-065 | C1910 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH04-066 | C1910 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH04-067 | C1910 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH04-068 | C1900 | HOUSE (NEW HIP ROOF) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH04-069 | C1900 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | I |
| *RH04-070 | C1910 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | I |
| *RH04-071 | C1910 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | I |
| *RH04-072 | C1910 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH04-073 | C1920 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH04-074 | C1920 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | I |
| *RH04-075 | C1920 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| RH04-076 | C1940 | RICHARDSON DEPT. OF ROADS GAR. | 04.03, 13.03.02 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13.3.3.4 | P |
| RH04-077 | C1918 | SCALE HOUSE | 12.05.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.2.4 | C |
| RH04-078 | C1895 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| RH04-079 | C1915 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-080 | C1913 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-081 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-082 | C1875 | HUMBOLT CEMETERY | 02.00 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 02.3.1 | P |
| RH04-083 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-084 | C1920 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | E |
| RH04-085 | C1910 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-086 | C1885 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |

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|----------|-------|----------------------------|----------|---|---|---|---|--------|---|
| RH04-087 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-088 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-089 | C1920 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-090 | C1915 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-091 | C1900 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-092 | C1920 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-093 | C1885 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-094 | C1913 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-095 | C1913 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-096 | C1900 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-097 | C1920 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-098 | C1885 | COOPER, ALONZO HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | E |
| RH04-099 | C1920 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-100 | C1918 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-101 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-102 | C1915 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-103 | C1908 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-104 | C1908 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-105 | C1915 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-106 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-107 | C1895 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-108 | C1895 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-109 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-110 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-111 | C190 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-112 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-113 | C1913 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-114 | C1913 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| RH04-115 | C1927 | HUMBOLT NEON SIGN (BROKEN) | 13.03.03 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 12.4.4 | P |
| RH04-116 | C1900 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| RH04-117 | C1885 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-118 | C1910 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-119 | C1910 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-120 | C1900 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-121 | C1918 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-122 | C1915 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| RH04-123 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-124 | C1908 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-125 | C1910 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-126 | C1908 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-127 | C1915 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| RH04-128 | C1908 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-129 | C1918 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-130 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-131 | C1913 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-132 | C1885 | LUMBER YARD | 10.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| RH04-133 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-134 | C1900 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-135 | C1895 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-136 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |

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|----------|-------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|---|----------|---|
| RH04-137 | C1913 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-138 | C1913 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH04-139 | C1920 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| RH04-140 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| RH04-141 | C1895 | COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.2 | P |
| RH04-142 | C1916 | M W HARDING GARAGE | 13.03, 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13.3.3.4 | C |
| RH04-143 | C1920 | COMMERCIAL GARAGE | 12.02.01, 13.03 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13.3.3.4 | P |
| RH04-144 | C1920 | F W PORAK COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.1 | P |
| RH04-145 | C1950 | COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.1 | P |

RH05: PRESTON, RICHARDSON COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL NEHBS PROPERTIES.
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK.

| NEHBS NUMBER | DATE | NAME | HISTORIC CONTEXT | BLDG. | SITE | STRU | OBJ | PROPERTY TYPE | DOE |
|-----------------|-------|-----------------|---------------------|-------|------|------|-----|------------------|-----|
| RH05-001 | 1896 | FORMER SCHOOL | 06.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 06.3 | C |
| RH05-002 | C1885 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH05-003 | C1885 | ABANDONED HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |

RH06: RULO, RICHARDSON COUNTY. INVENTORY OF NEHBS PROPERTIES.
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK.

| NEHBS NUMBER | DATE | NAME | HISTORIC CONTEXT | BLDG. | SITE | STRU | OBJ | PROPERTY TYPE | DOE |
|-----------------|-------|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------|------|------|-----|------------------|-----|
| *RH06-001 | C1930 | LOG CABIN (RELOCATED) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1, 11.4.4:1 | C |
| *RH06-002 | | HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH06-003 | | HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH06-004 | C1890 | BANK | 15.05.03 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15.1.1 | C |
| *RH06-005 | 1939 | WPA CITY AUDITORIUM | 07.07 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 07.1.2 | E |
| *RH06-006 | C1890 | POST OFFICE | 04.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 04.2.3 | C |
| *RH06-007 | C1900 | COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.02.01 | N |
| *RH06-008 | C1890 | MASONIC TEMPLE/COMMERCIAL BLDG | 05.02.05, 12.02 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 05.1.1, 12.1.2 | P |
| *RH06-009 | C1870 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH06-010 | C1880 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| *RH06-011 | | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH06-012 | | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH06-013 | C1915 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| *RH06-014 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH06-015 | 1913 | IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CHURCH | 02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 02.1.4 | P |
| *RH06-016 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| *RH06-017 | | HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH06-018 | | HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH06-019 | C1910 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | E |
| *RH06-020 | | TRINITY UNITED METH. CHURCH | 02.06.07 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 02.1.4 | N |
| *RH06-021 | | EASLEY-RAUS HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |

APPENDICES

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|--------------------------------|----------|---|---|---|---|------------|---|
| *RH06-022 | | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH06-023 | C1885 | GAGNON HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | E |
| *RH06-024 | C1890 | HOUSE (PORCH NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH06-025 | 1874 | ISRAEL MAY HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| *RH06-026 | C1895 | RULO JAIL | 04.03 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 04.3.2 | E |
| *RH06-027 | C1885 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH06-028 | | HOUSE (NOT FOUND) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | |
| *RH06-029 | | HOUSE (NOT FOUND) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | |
| *RH06-030 | | HOUSE (SEVERELY DETERIORATED) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH06-031 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH06-032 | 1887 | RAILROAD BRIDGE | 13.04 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 13.5.7 | P |
| *RH06-034 | | RULO CB & Q DEPOT (NE) | 13.04 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13.5.2 | N |
| *RH06-035 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH06-036 | C1890 | HOUSE (MISMAPPED OR NOT FOUND) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH06-037 | C1880 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH06-038 | C1895 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH06-039 | C1895 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH06-040 | C1900 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH06-041 | 1939 | LEWIS & CLARK MONUMENT | 03.13.02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 07.5.1.2.5 | C |

RH07: SALEM, RICHARDSON COUNTY. INVENTORY OF NEHBS PROPERTIES.
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK.

| NEHBS NUMBER | DATE | NAME | HISTORIC CONTEXT | BLDG. | SITE | STRU | OBJ | PROPERTY TYPE | DOE |
|-----------------|--------|--------------------------------|---------------------|-------|------|------|-----|------------------|-----|
| *RH07-001 | | MILL BUILDING (NE BURNED 1992) | 11.01.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10.2.3 | N |
| *RH07-002 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH07-003 | | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH07-004 | C1885 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH07-005 | C1887 | CHURCH (VERY DETERIORATED) | 02.99 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 02.1.4 | N |
| *RH07-006 | | HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH07-007 | C1885 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| *RH07-008 | C1880 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH07-009 | | BAPTIST CHURCH | 02.10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 02.1.4 | N |
| *RH07-010 | C1890 | HOUSE (SOME ALT. SIDING/ADDNS) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH07-011 | C1885, | GIST, SILAS P HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| *RH07-012 | | OAKES HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH07-013 | C1875 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH07-014 | C1885 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| *RH07-015 | C1895 | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH07-016 | C1885 | WICKHAM FARMSTEAD HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | E |
| *RH07-017 | | JENNINGS, OLIVER A HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH07-018 | | FORMER CHURCH (NE) | 02.99, 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1, 02.1.4 | N |
| *RH07-019 | C1890 | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING EAST FACADE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH07-020 | C1880 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH07-021 | C1885 | U.C.C. CHURCH (NE STEEPLE) | 02.05.02 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 02.1.4 | N |
| *RH07-022 | 1888 | ABANDONED SCHOOL | 06.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 06.3 | P |
| *RH07-023 | 1924 | PUBLIC SCHOOL (ABANDONED/DETER | 06.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 06.3 | C |

APPENDICES

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|-----------|-------|----------------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|---|----------------|---|
| *RH07-024 | | HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH07-025 | C1885 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| RH07-026 | C1885 | ABANDONED HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH07-027 | 1924 | COMMERCIAL BLDG/IOOF LODGE | 12.02.01, 05.02 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.2, 05.1.2 | C |
| RH07-028 | C1900 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH07-029 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH07-030 | C1885 | ABANDONED LUMBER YARD | 10.01 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11.4.2.1 | C |
| RH07-031 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH07-032 | C1885 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH07-033 | C1900 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH07-034 | C1885 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH07-035 | C1900 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH07-036 | C1885 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH07-037 | C1900 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH07-038 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH07-039 | 1855 | SALEM CEMETERY | 02.00 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 02.3.1 | C |
| RH07-040 | C1920 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH07-041 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH07-042 | C1880 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH07-043 | C1885 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |

RH08: SHUBERT, RICHARDSON COUNTY. INVENTORY OF NEHBS PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

| NEHBS NUMBER | DATE | NAME | HISTORIC CONTEXT | BLDG. | SITE | CONTRIBUTING STRU | OBJ | PROPERTY TYPE | DOE |
|-----------------|-------|--------------------------------|---------------------|-------|------|----------------------|-----|------------------|-----|
| *RH08-001 | | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH08-002 | | HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH08-003 | | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH08-004 | | HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH08-005 | | HOUSE (SEVERELY ALT.) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH08-006 | | CHRISTIAN CHURCH (ALT. SIDING) | 02.05.04 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 02.1.4 | N |
| *RH08-007 | C1887 | COMMERCIAL BLDG/IOOF HALL | 12.02.01, 05.02 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.2, 05.1.1 | P |
| *RH08-008 | 1891 | FORMER BANK | 15.05.03 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15.1.1 | P |
| *RH08-009 | C1880 | ABNADONED COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.1 | C |
| *RH08-010 | C1895 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | E |
| *RH08-011 | | FORMER METH. EPIS. CHURCH (AS) | 02.99 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 02.1.4 | N |
| *RH08-012 | C1895 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| *RH08-013 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH08-014 | 1941 | ST. ANNES CHURCH (ATTACH HALL) | 02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 02.1.4 | C |
| *RH08-015 | | HOUSE (SEVERLY ALT.) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH08-016 | | HOUSE (SEVERELY ALT.) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH08-017 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| *RH08-018 | C1895 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH08-019 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH08-020 | C1895 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| *RH08-021 | | HOUSE (SEVERELY ALT.) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH08-022 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |

APPENDICES

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|----------|-------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|---|------------------|---|
| RH08-023 | C1890 | ABANDONED COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.1 | P |
| RH08-024 | C1895 | COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.1 | C |
| RH08-025 | C1895 | POST OFFICE | 04.06 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 04.1.6 | C |
| RH08-026 | C1890 | FORMER NEWSPAPER OFFICE | 14.02 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14.2.1 | C |
| RH08-027 | C1885 | COMMERCIAL GARAGE | 12.02.01, 13.03 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13.3.3.4 | C |
| RH08-028 | C1895 | COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.2 | P |
| RH08-029 | C1890 | LUMBER YARD | 10.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11.4.2.1 | C |
| RH08-030 | C1915 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH08-031 | C1920 | WATER TOWER | 15.01 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 15.5.2 | C |
| RH08-032 | C1900 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| RH08-033 | C1885 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| RH08-034 | C1913 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH08-035 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH08-036 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| RH08-037 | C1900 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH08-038 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH08-039 | C1915 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH08-040 | C1915 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH08-041 | C1900 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH08-042 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH08-043 | C1915 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH08-044 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH08-045 | C1900 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH08-046 | C1910 | HOUSE & FORMER COMM. GARAGE | 16.05, 12.02.01 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1, 13.3.3.4 | C |
| RH08-047 | C1920 | ABANDONED FILLING STATION | 12.02.01, 13.03 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13.3.3.3 | P |
| RH08-048 | C1923 | SERVICE GARAGE | 12.02.01, 13.03 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13.3.3.4 | C |
| RH08-049 | C1915 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |

RH10: STELLA, RICHARDSON COUNTY. INVENTORY OF NEHBS PROPERTIES.
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK.

| NEHBS NUMBER | DATE | NAME | HISTORIC CONTEXT | BLDG. | SITE | STRU | OBJ | PROPERTY TYPE | DOE |
|-----------------|-------|--------------------------------|---------------------|-------|------|------|-----|------------------|-----|
| *RH10-001 | C1895 | COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.2 | P |
| *RH10-002 | C1895 | FORMER BANK | 15.05.03 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15.1.1 | P |
| *RH10-003 | C1885 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH10-004 | C1890 | HOUSE (ALTERED) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH10-005 | C1895 | ABANDONED HOUSE (REAR SALVAGED | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH10-006 | | HOUSE (ALT. DOOR & WDW) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH10-007 | C1895 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| *RH10-008 | | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH10-009 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| *RH10-010 | | HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH10-011 | C1910 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | E |
| *RH10-012 | | HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH10-013 | C1885 | GRAHAM, ARCHIE HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | E |
| *RH10-014 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| *RH10-015 | | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| RH10-016 | C1900 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |

APPENDICES

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|----------|-------|------------------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|---|----------------|---|
| RH10-017 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH10-018 | C1885 | ABANDONED HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH10-019 | C1895 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH10-020 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH10-021 | C1885 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH10-022 | C1881 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH10-023 | C1895 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH10-024 | C1900 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| RH10-025 | C1900 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH10-026 | C1905 | COMMERCIAL BUILDING | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.1 | C |
| RH10-027 | C1890 | COMMERCIAL BLDG./ASSOC. HALL | 12.02.01, 05.02 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.2, 05.1.2 | C |
| RH10-028 | C1885 | COMMERCIAL BLDG./ASSOC. HALL | 12.02.01, 05.02 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.3, 05.1.2 | C |
| RH10-029 | C1895 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH10-030 | C1900 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH10-031 | C1910 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH10-032 | C1920 | WATER TOWER | 15.01 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 15.5.2 | C |
| RH10-033 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH10-034 | C1887 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |
| RH10-035 | C1885 | ABANDONED HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |

RH11: VERDON, RICHARDSON COUNTY. INVENTORY OF NEHBS PROPERTIES.
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK.

| NEHBS NUMBER | DATE | NAME | HISTORIC CONTEXT | BLDG. | SITE | CONTRIBUTING STRU | OBJ | PROPERTY TYPE | DOE |
|-----------------|-------|----------------------------|---------------------|-------|------|----------------------|-----|------------------|-----|
| *RH11-001 | | HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH11-002 | C1880 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH11-003 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH11-004 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH11-005 | | HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH11-006 | | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH11-007 | C1885 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH11-008 | C1910 | EVANGELICAL CHURCH | 02.99 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 02.1.4 | P |
| *RH11-009 | | GAS STATION | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13.3.3.3 | N |
| *RH11-010 | 1903 | J H HALL BUILDING (NE) | 12.02.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.1.2 | N |
| *RH11-011 | | HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH11-012 | C1895 | 1ST. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH | 02.05.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 02.1.4 | P |
| *RH11-013 | C1900 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH11-014 | C1895 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH11-015 | 1921 | VERDON PUBLIC SCHOOL | 06.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 06.3 | P |
| *RH11-016 | C1890 | HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH11-017 | | LUM LUMBER CO | 10.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11.4.2.1 | P |
| *RH11-018 | C1890 | HOUSE (NE) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | N |
| *RH11-019 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| *RH11-020 | C1890 | HOUSE (ALT. SIDING) | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH11-021 | C1890 | HOUSE ON NC FARM | 16.05, 08.01 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 16.5.1 | P |

APPENDICES

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-------|-------------------------------|----------|---|---|---|---|--------|---|
| RH11-022 | C1925 | WATER TOWER | 15.01 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 15.1.1 | C |
| RH11-023 | C1915 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH11-024 | C1890 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH11-025 | C1915 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH11-026 | C1885 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH11-027 | C1890 | FARM | 08.01 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 08.1 | C |
| RH11-028 | C1890 | FARM | 08.01 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 08.1 | C |
| RH11-029 | C1905 | FORMER STATE BANK (TOWN HALL) | 15.05.03 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15.1.1 | C |
| RH11-030 | C1890 | VERDON GRAIN ELEVATOR | 12.05.01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.2.3 | C |
| RH11-031 | C1895 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH11-032 | C1905 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH11-033 | C1913 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |
| RH11-034 | C1895 | HOUSE | 16.05 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.5.1 | C |

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